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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 198 BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"CALCULATED TO CREATE CHAOS IN INDIA."

Premier's Award Under Fire

Adjournment Motion In Assembly

"Communalists Lose All Along Line" Says Chagla

RAJAH SEES IN IT "POLITICAL UNTOUCHABILITY"

Judging from the trend of opinion expressed by prominent leaders, it is obvious that the Premier's Award, as was expected, has had a rough house. Even the British and Anglo-Indian press is critical, cynical and apologetic in its comments.

CONDEMNED BY ALL

Except for a thanks-giving telegram from Poona Muslims, and jubilation in Muslim communalist circles, leaders of note have condemned the award with one voice.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the young leaders of Nationalist Muslims says that the Muslim Communalists have lost all all along the line and have sacrified their decided majority in Punjab and Bengal on the altar of separate electorates."

The "Depressed" classes' leaders fear that the decision to give them separate electorates assures and emphasises their political untouchability for a generation more.

"FAVOURITE WIFE" POLICY

The Punjab Hindus believe that the historic "Favourite Wife" policy is pursued in the present case, and urge that every attempt should be made either to get the Award revised or defeated by a more acceptable settlement.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

Sardar Sant Singh has given notice of a motion for the adjournment of the Assembly on the opening day to discuss the Premier's Award.

MUSLIM NATIONALIST VIEW

Diehards Have Lost All Along The Line

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, in a statement, remarks:—

The long-awaited decision of the Prime Minister on the communal question seems very nearly to have attained the ideal which he so fervently set before himself—that it should please no party and satisfy no community.

The Muslim communalists have lost all along the line. Their most persistent demand, and the very corner-stone of the communal edifice they wanted to raise in India, was a statutory majority in Bengal and in the Punjab. They have failed to secure it. In the latter province they get 86 seats as against 89 given to other communities and interests. It is true that they might hope to secure two or three seats from the landholder's constituency. On the other hand they might not. These are mixed constituencies, and there is no obligation on them to elect only Mussulmans. Further, these landholders will not necessarily be amenable to the whip of the communal party.

BENGAL POSITION

In Bengal the position is more clear. There the Muslim minority can under no circumstance be changed into a majority. The community that has come off best there is the British commercial community. It will hold the balance of power and play the role that the Irish Party used to play in the old House of Commons. The community that wishes to get a majority in the Bengal Legislature will have to ally itself with Europeans.

Thus the final and miserable upshot of a protracted and acrimonious campaign carried on over many years by the communalists is that they have succeeded in retaining separate electorates which they already had under the Lucknow Pact, and have sacrificed their majority in two important provinces, to which they were entitled and which they would certainly have secured by the natural and unobjectionable method laid down by the Congress resolution—the system of joint electorates.

For ten years at least the Mussulmans of the Punjab and Bengal will have to thank their communalist friends and champions for having forced them into the unenviable position of an immutable and statutory minority, or at best, of a doubtful and precarious majority of one in the Punjab.

It was to be expected that no award given by the British Government could be based on anything except separate electorates. But this vicious principle has now been extended to women. I should have thought that this was a communal award—but apparently this is a sex-award as well. It is not enough that the communities in India should live apart; our benign Government wants the two sexes to be segregated as well. Did the women of India ever ask Mr. MacDonald to give a decision one way or the other? on the other hand they deemed it a humiliation and a continuance of the badge of slavery to be granted separate representation. Not only the Muslim women did not want separate electorates for themselves but their distinguished representatives at the Round Table Conference vehemently protested against even the Muslim men having it

I should like to ask one or two questions of Sir Muhammad Iqbal. I hope he will frankly answer them so as to give a little enlightenment to that section of his community which he has been leading with such distinction of late. What has happened to the much-wanted fourteen points? Will he go through an arithmetical calculation and tell us how many of these famous points have been secured under the Premier's award? Will he also compare this historic document with the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress and lay his hand on his heart and say whether the Muslim community would have been better off under the former or the latter? Would he also tell us whether the price for British alliance is commensurate

(Continued on page 8)

"A POISONED CUP OF MILK"

Punjab Minister's Opinion About Communal Award

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Dr. Gokalchand Narang, Minister for Local Self-Government interviewed said that he had gone through the communal award rather hastily and would take some time to digest its various provisions.

"I must, however, say frankly that I am unsatisfied with it. Under this award India will be split up into a larger number of elements than those existing at present."

He further added: "I have always looked upon reforms with separate electorates as a poisoned cup of milk. The cup has been enlarged and the amount of poison has been proportionately enlarged with the continuance of separate electorates."

Mahomed Iqbal And Premier's Award

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

With regard to the communal award, local Muslims refuse to express any view until the Muslim Conference and the Muslim League have considered the award. This was particularly emphasised of Sir Mohammad Iqbal.

Hindus are disappointed generally. The Sikh leader Sardar Amar Singh said that the Sikhs were determined not to accept an unfair statutory majority and they would utilise all their forces to make it a failure.—A. P.

"FAIR AND EQUITABLE"

Karachi Muslims Satisfied

KARACHI, Aug. 17.

Muslims of Karachi generally welcome the communal award as a fair and equitable settlement of a most thorny problem. While recognising the difficulties in the way of a solution of such questions as Muslim representation in the Central legislature, residuary powers and Sind separation, Muslims here are nevertheless disappointed at the absence of a decision on these matters.

The hope is expressed that these problems will be soon tackled and Government's assurance of adequate representation to all minority communities in the central legislature is welcomed.—A. P.

AGAINST THE NATION

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17.

Dr. Kitchlew, interviewed, stated that he had not fully studied the award, but as far as he could understand it, he felt that it was against the very essence of nationalism and struck at the root of the ideals for which the Congress was fighting. The decision gave separate electorates with a vengeance and created as many divisions as possible in the Indian nation. As such it would be wholly unacceptable to the Congress. "I do not think that the award will satisfy any community in India, not even the diehard section among the Mussalmans. It would of course be unacceptable to the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Nationalist Mussalmans. The award is bound to create a great real of mischief in the country, the responsibility for which must be at the door of Government."

VIEWING IT FROM OTTAWA

Mr. Chetty On Communal Award

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.

Sir Atul Chatterjee being a member of the Secretary of State's Council declined to comment on the Communal Award. Others were reticent.

Mr. R. Shanmugam Chetty considered it humliating to the communities to leave the solution of the communal problem to a third party. He considered that there could not be any standard whereby the Award could be judged. He hoped that the communities would still agree among themselves.—Reuter.

Calculated To Create Chaos In India

Vithalbhai Patel On Premier's Award

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Vithalbhai Patel's condemnation was unequivocal. He said that decision had thoroughly exposed the hollowness of Britain's claim that she was engaged in the thankless task of preparing India for democratic self-government.

Mr. Patel declared that the award was deliberately designed to help Britain to continue to hold India by further dividing the communities and classess. It was calculated to create chaos.—Reuter

SURRENDER TO THE MUSLIMS

Premier's Award Will Create Ferment In Punjab

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Opinion in London has not generally crystallised regarding communal decision and many Indians are deferring their views until details are studied and effect of various allocations appreciated.

Comment hitherto available tends to concentrate on Punjab. Mr. Nanakchand Pandit, member of Punjab Legislative Council, described the scheme as a surrender to the Moslems who kept weightage in other Provinces and with three landholders and at least two Labour seats were guaranteed 56 per cent representation in Punjab. He said that Hindu minorities had been ignored and the Government had thought only of the Moslem majorities and minorities.

He urged that if communal electorates were to be retained, Lucknow Pact should have been adhered to and recommendations of Simon Commission not disregarded. Mr. Nankchand Pandit pointed out that the Hindus of Punjab would prefer there being no advance, to communal electorates. He opined that the award was likely to create ferment in Punjab.

Best In The Circumstances

A more sanguine view was taken by another Hindu wellknown in British Indian circles who expressed the opinion that decision was in some respects very good and bound to cause dissatisfaction on others, but on the whole it was as satisfactory as could be expected in the circumstances. He believed that opinion would be shared by the great majority of reasonable and practical people.

EUROPEON'S REGRET.

Mr. Holme, Secretary, European Association, described the award as quite satisfactory. He said that Association would certainly support it. Europeans had obtained practically what they required in Bengal but their position in Assam was not so satisfactory. He regretted practical disappearance from some Legislatures of European non-official bloc which had hitherto exercised a steadying effect. This was all the more important in view of impending extinction of official bloc.

PROVIDING BREATHING SPACE.

"On the whole Government has dealt with an awkward situation in the fairest possible manner", says the "Manchester Guardian" in a leading article on communal award. It considers that given certain amount of tolerance and goodwill on part of Hindu and Muslim leaders, the award should prove workable but it will not solve the problem. The most that can be hoped for is that it will provide breathing space in which various Indian communities will develop new attitude of mind and new larger sense of loyalty which will make communal antagonisms seem future and unnecessary.—Reuter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, member of the Commons, unreservedly supported decision, especially the declaration regarding agreed alternative. He said that "the weightage for Europeans puts on them added responsibility of identifying themselves more than never with national political aspirations of India in new constitutional phase". Mr. Kirkpatrick thought that Europeans through their own and commerce seats might be expected to safeguard British Industrial and commercial interests in India. He urged, in allocation of commerce seats, necessity for securing full representation for interests associated and concerned with British trade with India and vice versa.

Sir Mark Hunter declared that he was unable to see how any Government could decide for people who were unable to decide for themselves. He criticised fact that Europeans were regarded as minor community.

(Earlier news on pages 8 and 12.)

FENNER BROCKWAY'S VIEW

Mr. Fenner Brockway considered that the only way to get India's opinion was for the people of India to draw up a new constitution in the Constitutient Assembly. He was not concerned with details of the award because he realised the futility of any constitution imposed by Britain but he pointed out that Commerce had been given 54 seats and labour only 38.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM CLASH IN NIZAM'S DOMINION

Police Open Fire And Disperse The Rioters

HYDERABAD, Aug. 17.

A clash between Muslims and Hindus in which brickbats, stones, missiles and lathis were freely used, occurred on Sunday night at Purna, Purbhani District, in the Nizam's Dominion, resulting in severe injuries to 12 Hindus and 6 Muslims.

For some time past tension had existed between the two communities over the question of Hindu processions passing with music before the Faqir Mohalla Mosque. The District authorities had dealt with the question and issued certain orders pending a permanent solution by the erection of a wall screening the Mosque and its compound from the road and the adjoining Buddhaswamy temple.

PROCESSION ATTACKED.

On Sunday night a 'Dindi' procession accompanied by about 1,000 Hindus was taken out from the Mahadeo temple with the sanction of the Tahsildar of Basmat. It is stated that music was stopped when passing the Qazi Mosque which stands right on the road, but as the procession approached Faqir Mohalla Mosque, some 10 or 15 Muslims are reported to have rushed out and attacked the foremost processionists and a 'melee' ensued. The Muslims finding themselves outnumbered retreated in the compound of the Mosque and are then alleged to have attacked the Hindus with a shower of stones. The Hindus are also alleged to have replied with stones and brickbats.

FIRE OPENED.

Police officers and constables who accompanied the procession numbering only about a dozen, tried to effect a separation between the combatants but their efforts were unavailing until firing was resorted to, which had the immediate effect of dispersing the rioters.

Vigorous police investigation is proceeding under the supervision of the Director-General of Police, who has proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

REMEDY AGAINST ORDINANCES

Bengal Governor's Tip To Loyalists

Chittagong, Aug. 16.

The Governor of Bengal arrived this morning and received addresses from the Municipality, District Board, Port Commissioners, Islam Association, Buddhist Association, Chamber of Commerce and European Association.

Replying jointly, the Governor referred to terrorism in Bengal and said "Of no one of you can it be said that you have nothing to do with terrorism. You are, in truth, closely concerned and vitally affected by the terrorist movement. Your liberty is at stake, the liberty to speak, to vote, and within the limits of law, to live. Mere passive loyalty is really of no service to the Government or to fellow citizens. It is your active loyalty that alone can be of value."

Continuing the Governor said that there was a great deal of loose thinking on the subject of Ordinances and legislation like the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. Such measures were frequently criticised as repressive. Repressive undoubtedly they were in the sense that they were intended to put down, or in other words, repress lawlessness. The greatest and effective method of getting rid of the Ordinances in Chittagong and elsewhere was to unite with the Government for the suppression of evil which the Ordinances were designed to combat.—A.P.

INDIANS VERSUS DERBYSHIRE

Home Team All Out For 248 Runs

LONDON, Aug. 17.

All-India cricket team met Derbyshire at Ilkeston to-day Derbyshire batting first made 248 and at close All-India were 73 for no loss.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The All-India cricket team met Derbyshire at Ilkeston to-day. Fine weather prevailed and the wicket was perfect.

Derbyshire, batting first, opened with Richardson and Lee, but lost the first two wickets for 17 runs, Richardson being held at square-leg by Naoomal off Nazir Ali for nine and Lee being out l.b.w. to Amarsingh for five.

Townsend who was now partnered by Smith succumbed to Godambe for 18. Worthington next shed his wicket to Amarsingh for six and then Clark became associated with Smith. The latter, giving a fine display of driving to off-side, completed his 50 in an hour and quarter and was 55 at lunch interval, while Clark had made 14, the total being 109 for four wickets.

Following resumption after lunch, Smith added 32 runs before he was clean bowled by Amarsingh for 87. Clarke, trying to hit an off-spinner from Naidu, was bowled for 19 and Amarsingh next dismissed Wright for 23. Pope and H. Elliot were batting with 10 and 28 respectively at tea interval when the total was 208 for seven wickets.

Following are detailed scores:—

DERBYSHIRE I INNINGS.

Richardson c Naoomal b Nazir Ali	9
Lee l.b.w. b Amarsingh	5
Townsend b Godambe	18
Worthington b Amarsingh	6
Smith b Amarsingh	87
Clarke b Naidu	19
Wright b Amarsingh	23
Pope not out	10
H. Elliot not out	28
Extras three	3
Total (for 7 wkts. at tea)	208

9 BURMESE TO HANG

A Phoongyi And Woman Accused Transported For Life

END OF THARRAWADY REBELLION CASE

RANGOON, Aug. 17

In the Zigon rebellion case, tried by Mr. Gledhill, I. C. S., Special Judge, at Thrrawaddy, inside the jail, judgment was passed to-day. when of 58 accused, nine were sentenced to death, 37 including one Phongyi and a woman to transportation for life and twelve to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from five years to one year under Section 121 and 121-A respectively.

Originally the accused numbered 72, but 14 were discharged earlier. This concludes important rebellion cases at Tharrawaddy involving a large number of accused.—A. P.

INDIAN DIAMOND MERCHANT ROBBED

RANGOON, Aug. 17

In the jewellery robbery case in which an Indian diamond merchant's shop in 28th street is alleged to have been looted, five accused have again been remanded till 22nd August. Tilok Chand, a Gurkha and Bose and Ghose, Bengalis, were identified at a parade by the complainant. Das has not been identified. The fifth accused Gangawani's bail application was refused and he was remanded to jail custody.—A. P.

Hunting Down Revolutionaries In Dehra Dun

DEHRA DUN, Aug. 17.

The Provincial Criminal Intelligence Department, in collaboration with the district police and intelligence staff, are carrying on extensive investigations in Dehra Dun regarding revolutionary activities. One arrest has been made.—A. P.

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The airmail which left Karachi on 11/8 was delivered in London on August 16.—A. P.

A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO A HINDU GIRL

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

It is very rarely that a Hindu Gujrati girl asserts herself in the matter of her marriage. Yet this is what has happened in a case which is engaging the attention of the Court here.

It appears that an 18-year-old Gujarati girl, Parwati "alias" Prabha, was driving in a carriage with Jesing Ranchhod, a young man of her own caste. They were stopped by the police on suspicion. The girl explained that she was betrothed by her father to Jesing, with whom she wanted to stay. The girl's father, Keshavlal Bhimji, who arrived later also informed the police that she was betrothed to Jesing and that she was not married to anybody else.

PREVIOUS MARRIAGE.

Meanwhile, another "claimant" to the girl came forward. Motilal Kanji made an application in the Court of the Additional City Magistrate, stating that the girl was married to his son Ambalal a few months ago, and that, therefore, he should be given the custody of the girl.

The girl's father also has claimed custody. Accordingly, the girl was produced in Court where she stated that she was willing to stay with jesing to whom she was betrothed, and that she was not married to anyone else.

The magistrate ordered the girl to be kept at the Mahipatram Orphanage, pending further inquiries.

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A 5354

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Board of Directors from persons of experience for appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency on salary and commission. None need apply, who cannot guarantee business and give references. The SECRETARY, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA

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E R7777

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Rs. 500/- Prize

A PRIZE of Rs. 500/- is offered for the best design with estimates for the proposed new Municipal Offices comprising of ground floor and first floor to be constructed at a rough cost of one lakh or thereabout.
The drawing submitted should show front elevation, detail sections and a plan for each floor and must reach this office not later than 31st December 1932.
Copies of site plan and details of accommodation to be provided for can be had on application to the undersigned before 30th September, 1932.
The Prizes will be awarded by the Committee of Judges for the purpose who will not be bound to give any reasons for their decision.
Councillors or Municipal Servants of Hyderabad Municipality are not allowed to compete.
(Sd.) J. E. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Engineer,
Hyderabad Municipality.
5384

Imperial Bank of India

The BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
W. LAMOND,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 12th August, 1932.
5374.

Loss of Bombay Port Trust Debenture

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the names of Mungalbhai Hirachand and Bhuribai Manchubhai or either of them and now standing endorsed in the names of Kasturchand Jeychandbhai and Bhuribai Manchubhai or either of them by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has beenstopped. and duplicate of the saiddebenture will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 30th day of July 1932
(Sd.) KASTURCHAND JAICHANDBHAI,
(Sd.) BHURIBAI MANCHHUBHAI,
Proprietors of the Lost Debenture.
Countersigned,
C. PUSEY GAY,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust,
Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—
No. 9126, Year of Loan 1908, Value Rs. 1,500.
5333.

S. S. Tokiwa Maru

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 17th instant from Japan via waytorts and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 9. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

The Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Bora Bazar Street, Samu Asar House, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1932, at 5-45 P. M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1931.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1932 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMON,
Chairman.
N.B.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th August, 1932 to 29th August, 1932, both days inclusive.
5347.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Messrs. PADAM P. D. GATI & CO., as Chief Agents of this company have been terminated and all their connections with us have ceased as from the 9th August, 1932.
BHATTACHERJEE CHAUDHURY & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd.
28, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
R7785

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 282 of 1929
R. T. MODI and another Plaintiffs
v/s
ABDULLA alias OBED BIN ESSA and others Defendants.
To,
HAMID BIN ALI.
The 2nd defendant.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the 2nd defendant that an application will be made on behalf of the Court Receiver before the Chamber Judge on FRIDAY, 26th August, 1932, at 11-15 a. m. or as soon thereafter as the application can be conveniently heard for an Order that the Court Receiver, who as the Receiver in Suit No. 1889 of 1930 is the 3rd defendant in the suit may be struck out from the record of the suit as 3rd defendant and that the Court Receiver as administrator pendente lite of the estate of the deceased 2nd plaintiff may be brought on the record of the suit as plaintiff in place of the deceased plaintiffs. A copy of the affidavit made in support of the above application will be furnished to the 2nd defendant on applying to the undersigned.
Dated this 17th day of August, 1932.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Court Receiver.
5391

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 47 of 1931
H. H. WADIA, Esqr. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
AKBARALLI SHARAFALLI and Anr. ..... Defendants.
To
AKBARALI SHARAFALI,
The 1st defendant abovenamed.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has taken out a Notice of Motion, dated the 12th August, 1932, for an Order that the Court Receiver be appointed Receiver of the mortgaged properties herein in place of the deceased Futhbai, widow of Ranchhoddas Tribhowandas Mody, and Amratlal Pranjiwandas, the former Receivers, with all necessary powers and for costs, and that the hearing of the said Notice of Motion is fixed for the 25th day of August 1932, at 11-15 A.M. (S.T.) before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia.
Dated the 16th day of Aug. 1932.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5389

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Fort William In Bengal

IN INSOLVENCY

Case No. 71 of 1930
Re: HANUMANBUX
To
Messrs. AMRITLAL GIRDHARILAL. late of Kalbadevi Road. Bombay, a creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent's Mirzapore firm of the name of Bahadurmull Bisseswardas.
TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above named Insolvent's application for discharge is fixed before the Registrar-in-Insolvency, High Court, Calcutta, for TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1932. at 11 O'clock in the forenoon. If you wish to oppose the said application, you must first file your claim supported by affidavit in the undersigned's Office and then attend at the time and place abovenamed.
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF CALCUTTA,
10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, the 6th August, 1932.
5390

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.). sell by Public Auction at Central Stores, Chinchpokli:—
Unserviceable stores such as steel poles, bolts and nuts, copper, brass; steel and iron scrap, wooden chairs, iron laddles, lamps, canvas hose, waste-not taps, Bombay lamps.
TO-DAY at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road:—
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War On Indian Shipping

INDIAN MERCHANTS DEMAND PROTECTION AGAINST B. I. S. N.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following representation, has been sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Commerce on the subject of the unfair freight war started against the conference of small Indian steamship companies, that is, the Eastern Steam Navigation Co., the Malabar Steamship Company the Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and the National Steamship Company, by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The war has taken the form of reduction of rates of freight far below the economic level and has threatened their very existence.

PAST EFFORTS.

The Indian merchants' representation, which emphasises the fact that if no timely action is taken by the Government to rederess their grievances, they will soon cease to exist process.—

The committee of the Chamber have several times in the past brought to the notice of the Government how the unfair and the unhealthy freight war carried on by the British India Steam Navigation Company and the other British vested interests has ruined all attempts in the past on the part of Indians to build up an Indian mercantile marine. The question as to how Indian shipping could be developed was carefully considered by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee appointed by Government and the entire Indian commercial community approved of the recommendation of that committee, that the best way to promote and develop Indian shipping was to reserve the coastal trade of India to ships owners, managed and controlled by Indians themselves. The Government did not take any action on that recommendation which had the support, as stated above, of the entire Indian commercial community. A private bill was introduced to reserve the Coastal Trade of India to Indian shipping, and the principle of that bill was accepted by the legislature by an overwhelming majority. These are well-known facts.

SHIPPING PEACE.

Government, however, were opposed to the Coastal Reservation Bill and in 1929 announced on the floor of the Legislative Assembly that a solution of the question could be found by co-operation and good-will between the Indian and the British vested interests. A shipping conference was called by the Government in 1930 and the Indian shipping interests responded to the call of co-operation good will made by Government. The conference, however, failed in spite of the best efforts of the Viceroy who presided, because British vested interests were not prepared to meet the other side in the same spirit of co-operation and good-will.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS.

Government had made it clear in 1929 that in case the conference failed, they would explore other avenues for the development of Indian shipping so that there might be "an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India." It is over two years since the shipping conference failed and it is regrettable that no alternative methods have been explored by Government as promised by them on the floor of the house. On the contrary, Sir George Rainy informed the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in 1931, that no alternative methods could be explored as Government had no funds and that the matter could only be solved at the Round Table Conference. The Round Table Conference was abortive so far as this question was concerned, and my committee regret that Government should have relegated to that arena of large and miscellaneous discussion a simple and clear issue of this kind, on which Indian opinion has been unanimous and has repeatedly made requests for the establishment of safe conditions of bare existence for small Indian shipping companies.

VESTED INTERESTS.

The position, therefore, is that while the Indian interests have responded to the call of Government for showing co-operation and goodwill, the British vested interests have done nothing of the kind and Government have merely continued to remain as on-lookers without taking a single step to implement their oft-expressed and accepted policy of taking early steps for providing for "an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India", while the Indian shipping companies find that their very existence is at stake owing to the unfair rate wars carried on by the British India Company and the other British vested interests.

UNIVERSAL DEMAND.

Under the circumstances, the committee are convinced that there is a greater justification for the universal Indian demand for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping as the only effective method for the development of an Indian merchant navy, and my committee, therefore, urge upon Government with all the earnestness that they possess to take early steps for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, if they are serious in implementing their recognised policy for developing Indian shipping both in the coastal and the overseas trade of India. The committee recognise, as stated by the conference of the small Indian steamship companies in their letter dated the May 24, to the Commerce Member, "that unfortunately the times are such that it is not so much a question of the development of Indian shipping as the protection of the Indian shipping that exists, that requires very serious consideration", and the committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber strongly support the demand of that conference that Government should be pleased to take effective emergency action at a very early date not only to prevent small Indian steamship companies being wiped out of existence, but to enable them to develop as an integral part of Indian shipping.

OFFICIAL POLICY.

The committee will feel grateful if Government would be pleased to let them know what immediate steps they propose to take to redress the grievances of the small Indian steamship companies before it is too late.

The commitee would earnestly request Government to let them know whether they propose to reserve the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping as the only effective method of carrying out their accepted policy of developing an Indian mercantile mamine, or whether they have thought out any other alternative method of achieving that result.

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The Censorship Of Plays

Imported And Indigenous

Mr. Hanen Swaffer writing a series of articles on the stage and the screen expresses interesting views about censorship in this current Number of "Britannia And Eve."

Dear Mugwump,—You could start at beginning a censor now, while you are very young. You could rub from the playground walls all the naughty words the other boys wrote on them. The other boys may call you a prude, or think you soppy, but do not let that deter you.

For behaviour like theirs has even gone on in lunatic asylums, in one of which I remember a lunatic being followed everywhere by keepers, whose duty it was to erase from the walls the wicked words up with chalk

When asked why he wasted so much time in writing words which would immediately be wiped away, he said he was always at least six wicked words in front of the keepers! Pinhead playwrights, who want to be thought original or daring, are just like tat looney. They make a boast of it.

Or you may erase from the school books the naughty things that other boys have written on the sides.

Censorship is a war between the unutterable and the unkissed.

Strange as it may seem, it is necessary. In theory, the censored thinker is martyr, saintly, unafraid. In practice, he is usually merely a sneaky purveyor of something so slimy that he thinks it ought to slink by. You have seen those menwho want to sell you "didrty" postcards in Paris. They are no better than most of them.

Through all history, all writers have at sometime or another, objected to censorship. And yet nearly every one of them has, on some other occasion, demanded the censoring of something he had not written.

If you would become a censor, remember all the answers to make to them.

Even the great Bernard Shaw, the self-avowed enemy of censorship, who has always flaunted all authority except the venerableness of his own whiskers, was shocked when, at Malvern, not very long ago, he saw a private view of "The Blue Angel."

The manager was not surprised when two women councillors walked out, or when their husbands went out, or when their husbands went out after them. But he was a little startled when, next day, he got a letter from G. B. S. saying he was glad they had seen it shown privately so that they could stop it from being shown publicly in Malvern, this in spite of the fact that it had already been publicly shown all over England!

If there were no censorship, one of the greatest publicity stunts of all time would end to--morrow morning.

"Banned By The Censor" is a splendid line to put outside a theatre. "The Play That Shocked the Censor" is another.

Theatres object to him and make money out of him at the same time If you want to be censor, learn how to sit by and laugh .....

For many years "Mrs. Warren's Profession" was banned by the censor. Shaw kicked up a dence of a fuss, andd then, years afterwards, when we saw it, we saw it was the most ddull and unutterable nothingness.

By the time his play was licensed, of course, even the dressmakers knew that. The streetwalkers had never studied the economics of dressmaking.

Even then, Arthur Bourchier made the proud boast that he would add some lines on the first night and defy the Lord Chamberlain.

He intended, of course, to do nothing of the kind. For one thing, Shaw would not have allowed him to alter his play. For another, he would automatically have lost his licence.

But still the theatre is like that. It makes up everything except its mind.

I do not know how you should train yourself to become a censor. George Alexander Redford, who had the job once, was a bank manager before then. To-day, a bank manager might do, so that he could study the Naughton and Gold standard.

Then Ernest Bendall, who followed, was a dramatic critic. But, I do not advise you to start by becoming a dramatic critic. No sane dramatic critic would give up his job in order to become a censor, for, bad though it is, it is not nearly so boring to see 200 plays a year as to read 2,000.

CENSORS AS PLOYWRIGHT.

Then Charles Brookfield, who joined Bendall as joint censor, was a playwright; but, usually, a man would rather write his own plays than read other people's. They gave Brookfield the job becasse he was hard up. I do not have to tell you how to get bard up--if penury to-day is the chief qualification.

Brookfield started in a strange way. He got into trouble at his university over appearing in a naughty French farce, one of his fellow actors, strangely enough, being Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain who appointed him!

Now, a few months before Charles Brookfield became joint censor, he wrote a terrible play called "Dear Old Charlie," which horrified Ernest Bendall, then dramatic critic for the "Observer."

Well, Bendall became censor, and then when, a few months later, Brookfield joined him, Charles Hawtrey, seeing the publicity value of it, revived "Dear Old Charlie."

So we saw acted on the London stge a play which one censor had written, another one had licensed and another one had objected to!

When I sent down a reported to see Bendall, he was told to ask him "Would you license 'Dear Old Charlie' if it were submitted to you now?"

When he hesitated, he was confronted with the "Observer" criticism, which he had written a few months before.

Redford lost his job in a strange way, which may warn you that the greater always includes the less.

Laurence Cowen wrote a play called "The World, The Flesh and the Devil," which Redford rejected because he though one act was improper. So Cowen had te objectionable act retyped and then sent it in under another name, as a one-act play.

This time, it was passed without comment. When I published all the facts, there was a devil of a row. Soon after, Redford got the sack. Then it was actually suggested that he should be a sort of Film Censor.

So, perhaps, if you want to become Film Censor, the best thing to do is to make a fool of yourself as Play Censor. Or, judging from the Brookfield experience, you can become Play Censor if you write a dirty play. Or, if the Bendall experience is a guide, you can become Play Censor if you object to a play that the next censor has already written.

MEANING OF WORDS.

One censor was clever enough, not long ago, having peered into Burke's Peerage, and perhaps Who's Who in the Theatre,' to know that a line "Lord Robert in his car" was a reference to Lord Robert Innes-Kerr and his wife, Jose Collins.

Now if you are clever enough to find danything objectionable in this, well, the next censorship job is yours.

Then in an Archie de Bear revue, there was once a mention of Stanley Baldwin's pipe. This was taken out. If you object to pipes, either on principle or because you do not like the smell, you might become eligible.

You must know the other meaning of every word in the language, for plays, to-day, consist of a few words with two meanings and a great many words that have no meaning at ll. So you must be able to find meanings in words that have no meaning of any kind.

For instance, for many years the word "blooddy" was objected to although it is so meaningless that you hear it at meaningless cocktail parties where, indeed, it is sometimes the only word that many of the cocktailers seem to know. They can express their utter lack of intelligence, most of them, by repeating just that one word all day. In fact, most of them only learn other words so that they can use that one in front of them.

And, if you want to be censor, do not have a memory.

When Shaw, knowing the word "bloody" did not mean anything, wrote a play all about it, the Play Censor passed it to the surprise of all Londodn.

The time came, not many years afterwards, when as the word appeared on several occasions in "The Wolves," they put it in eleven times more than it was in the original script, to give the Play Censor a chance of cutting out some, and still leaving a few of them. They found that he passed all the lot!

Oo this sort of thing for the newspapers' sake. They live on it.

Then, I caution you, do learn to be more tolerant towards the plays and films imported from foreign lands than you are to the products of your own country.

If yoy make foreigners comply with your ideas, when they come here, you are called insular. If you tamely comply with theirs, you are called international.

TOLERANCE FOR FOREIGN FILLMS.

So it is that you must always remember that things that should be banned on our English stage, where only adults will see them, should be licensed if they are shown on the screen by some American film which will be seen by children.

Always learn to pass, in a foreign film, jokes about sanitary arrangements, or anything of that sort, which could not be seen on the stage. That is what is called having a broad mind.

Then remember, too, when you want to strike out something dirty in a play or a film that, after all perhaps, that is all that the poor authors know, and that if you won't let them write about that, the poor things will have to join one of the honest trades.

Always give the poor things a chance. They have dirty minds. They can't help it. Have pity on them.

Then try not to be logical. Always remember that a censor for years refused to license "Monna Vanna," in which Maeterlinck had shown a woman going into a man's tent with nothing on under her cloak, whereas, at the same time that Maeterlinck's play was banned, a much less intelligent play, one called "The Devil," which contained an exactly similar scene, was licensed and acted at the Adelphi Theatre wiwth Lyn Harding in the leading part.

Yes, you must always learn that that must not happen in a good play can happen in a bad one.

Try and remember, in spite of whatever sense you have, that a serious contribution to Art is quite unnecessary, but that musical comedy must go on.

Yet, on the other hand, remember that, whether you become censor not, some pinhead like yourself will have to do the job of protecting managers against themselves.

They are always screaming about how they want to produce some foreign play, which is, oh, so "arty," merely because, of course, it was written and staged abroad.

There was "Green Pastures," where a lot of Negroes acted a collection of childish stories about the Bible. One went on as God, a part which he played in a top hat and frock coat and sat at a roll top desk.

This, because it was foreign, was thought wonderful.

The censor, of course, banned it.

If it had come here, it would have run exactly one week.

Its childishness—I write after reading it—would have made sophisticated London yawn.

A case in point was "Salome," written in England, of course, with a Biblical plot. Because Bible subjects were banned, it was acted, now and then, privately, when it attracted chiefly the half-sexed, who delight in all that Oscar Wilde wrote.

When it was finally licensed, it was not Ocmar Wilde but Oscar very tame.

And, as I knew before would happen, it lost the money which it would always have lost had it been done years before.

Then, if you feel that, at least, you must license something, always place a restriction upon it.

CENSORSHIP DOZES CENSORS.

For instance, when Brieux's "Damaged Goods" was licensed, so that the war could last longer than ever, the censor said the money had to go to fight the disease about which it was written, and that there was to be no sensation about the placards.

Yet, when, in consequence, he had to license "Ghosts," which dealt in more obscure way with the same disease, placards were put out "The Play That Was Banned For Fifty Years," with the result that, all over England, the young men took their girls to see something dreadful, yawned at Ibsen's dullness and came out disappointed because they could not see the dirt that was never there.

All this may leave you dazed. Censorship dazes even the censors. But .....

I would ban everything that was noble. This would please the managers, most of whom try to do it now.

I would ban everything that was holy. Nobody wants it anyway.

I would ban anything that was beautiful. Then people might want to go and see it.

I would ban anytning that had dignity or that taught humane ideas or aided progress.

As it is, people stop away from everything of that sort. If it were banned, they would form private clubs to act it surreptitiously on Sunday nights, or Thursday afternoons, or Maundy Thursday mornings, or on Februaary 29th somewhere in a garret between four and seven in the morning.

Then all the fools would want to go and Willie Clarkson would not have to sit in the dress circle to fill an empty seat.

THE SILLY MODE.

I would ban everything except what was silly and sloppy and stupid.

Mind you, I should not have to ban much, because people who have noble ideas don't put them in plays, and people wwho think in terms of beauty won't have them ruined by actors who mumble and leading ladies who were young thirty years ago. They leave them unwritten on the empty spaces of the sky. Or, with tears of reverence on their eyelids, they put them in their prayers.

For heaven's sake, if you want to be a censor, do not possess a memory. Forget it all. Make your own rules. You need not remember them—and you need not explain.

Remember only, when you are Play Censor, that you are a part of St. James's Palale, that the Lord Chamberlain, who appointed you, only takes ihange of you as a side job and that his reel business is to choose the debutantes, supervise the Aunt Marys who want to go to Court and hmand out the invitations for the Royal Enclosure at Ascot and the Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

When you remember this--oh, how respectable you will become. You will see evil where it was not. You will detect obscenity in the language of a spring morning. You will read unholiness in Holy Writ itself.

Around And About The-Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction rious activities and thoughts of the and costume-design and the va-Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention These columns are meant to ensure that attention

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

AFTER OTTAWA—THE TASK OF PLANNED CO-ORDINATION IN INDIAN SCREEN INDUSTRY

The Ottawa Conference did not, judged by the information hitherto available, accomplish miracles. The considerate plans for the hospitable entertainment of those who journeyed to Ottawa to protect the interests of the Film industry in England seem to have been all miscarried. "Do not," says 'Ditcher" in the current weekly the capital let us blink facts. The Ottawa Conference is petering out with little or nothing accomplished and no amount of high falutin' speech-making or portentious communiques will alter the fact.

* * * *

The Ottawa fiasco is confirmed in another and, perhaps, more reliable quarter. The film journals in England in closer contact with the friends and decisions of the Conference are already beginning to show temper. It would appear that the question of the quota system for films was scarcely permitted to reach the final agenda stage.

* * * *

But the failure of the Conference at Ottawa should really be small consolation to those who influence direct and control the film industry in India It is true that Dewan Bahadur Rangacharlar, Chairman of the Indian Cinematograph Committee, has been reported to have said that he adheres to the recommendations of that Committee. the four years that have elapsed since the formulation of that report have not, he thought, made any change of a chance lies that would justify the change in the recommendations of the Committee.

* * * *

That is so. But the recommendations have remained recommendations, on paper. When will these recommendations be re-examined for their practicable application to the conditions of screen art and industry actually existing in the country? That is where the Dewan Bahadur could be tangibly helpful. These opinion and recommendations on paper merely are not any help or guidance.

* * * *

Whether the Dewan Bahadur mobilizes his influence with the Government or whether he does not the film industry in India cannot afford to wait. It has already waited longer than it should. And, if it fur her delays effective, co-ordinated action for the protection of its interests, the industry may be assured of certain ruin.

* * * *

The "Motion Picture Society of India," Bombay, the "Cinematograph Association," Madras, the Distributor's Association," Bengal and similar organisations in the country must now formulate a plan and common programme to co-ordinate the measures essential for the effective protection and advancemen of all aspects of Indian screen art and industry. Otherwise, the illimitable screen possibilities will be given as a free gift to those abroad who have both intelligence and foresight to understand their interests and future.

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HINDU MAHA SABHA SESSION

"Dates Not Sanctioned By Working Committee"

Babu Padamraj Jain, Secretary, All India Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following statement:—

"I understand that the Reception Committee, Hindu Mahasabha Session, Delhi, is proceeding with the arrangement with a view to hold the session on the 27th and 28th of August next.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the ultimate authority about determining the dates of these sessions, has not sanctioned these dates, and is going to meet shortly at Delhi, with a view to consider this question. In any case, it is clear that the session can not be held on the 27th and 28th instant for the simple reason that sufficient time will have to be allowed to the provinces to have their delegates properly elected and to ensure the attendance of delegates from each province. Uptil now the dates fixed by the Reception Committee are hardly known outside Delhi.

"In view of the fact that the session will be called upon to deliberate upon various important issues, including the forthcoming Communal Award. it is indispensably necessary to make this session a truly representative All India gathering and for this purpose at least a month's time will be necessary.

"I therefore request the Hindu public to await the decision of the Working Committee in this regard. Instructions will be issued to all provincial and district Hindu Sabhas for the election of delegates, after the dates are definitely settled by the Working Committee."

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SERIAL STORY

The Beast Of The City

FULL STORY OF THE SCREEN PLAY

The following is the full story of the screen play "The Beat of the City", now showing at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R. Burnett.

CHAPTER XIX

Daisy could not control herself. She sobbed and sobbed and clung to Ed frantically, 'Oh, my darling," she wept, "An' I thought you was gone—an' now you're back in my arms—I can't believe it."

"Yes, I'm back," said Ed slowly. But what am I going to do now? I won't go back on the force, even though by law I can. My brother is as bitter as ever. He knows. I can't blame him."

'Never mind, honey, we'll find a way—you love me, don't you?"

Ed looked into her eyes for a moment, then he started to speak but couldn't, and he gathered her in his arms and kissed her.

"Yes, yes, I love you, Daisy but I don't know what we're going to do," he said.

"Leave it to me, honey—we'll find a way. Belmonte's still your—"

"Don't talk to me about Belmonte!" exclaimed Ed, pushing her away.

"But, listen, nobody has to know a thing about it—I'll do all the work—we'll make some money—and then we'll go away——"

Ed sank back with a hopeless gesture.

"Daisy," he said 'I love you—but I can't stand it——I tried to talk to Jim in the court room——when I was acquitted and he looked at me——well, he looked at me with that cold stare on his just like he didn't see me——and walked out. I was standing there, swinging my hand like a fool—he wouldn't even shake hands——"

Ed put both his hands over his face and his shoulders began to heave. Daisy pressed her cheek against his.

"Lover," she purred. 'Everything' ll be all right. But we've got to play the game—you an' me. You know that it cost Belmonte somethin' to get you outta that rap, an' he ain't forgettin'. You've got to play along with him until——"

"Until I get in a worse mess!" exclaimed Ed. 'No—I'm through! I won't have anything to do with his dirt—I'm through."

'But just listen to me," cooed Daisy, nestling up to him. "We'll get ours—I can play him through Cholo, who's crazy about me——"

She did not finish because Ed suddenly turned on her and grabbed her shoulders.

"You're hurting me, Ed!" she exclaimed.

'Now I see everything!" cried Ed, bitterly. 'You got me to spill about that gold and then you worked Cholo in on it. It was a frame-up! Now I know what Mahaffey and 'Ginger Slim' meant when they dropped a hunch that I wouldn't have been cut in anyway—Cholo would have double-crossed them, too. That's why they were sore. He saved himself by beatin' it away. I'll get that skunk!"

"Keep your head, Ed," said Daisy, shaking off his hold. "You're nervous and excited over everything that's happened. I don' doubt that Cholo would have double-crossed you, an' would have played two-time with those two mugs——but don' think that way o' me, Ed." She nestled close to him again. 'Believe me, honey, I love you—an' I'm with you in everything that happens. I only wanted you to get that dough so's we could get away from this—get away where we'd be happy—believe me, honey."

She looked long and earnestly into his eyes. She ran her hands through his dark, curly hair, but he sat there, staring straight ahead, as though oblivious to everything.

"The dirty, double-crossin' snake," he muttered.

Daisy looked at him for a moment more, patted his head, pecked at his cheek and then got up and went over to the dresser. She began to arrange her white-gold hair, twisting her head from side to side as she looked at herself in the mirror. Finally she turned toward Ed, who was sitting in the same position, staring at nothing.

"You'll go to that blowout tonight—you know the boys are celebratin' your release," she purred.

"No!" exclaimed Ed, kicking the rug with his feet and glarin' at her. "How can you ask me to mix in with those crooks It's the straight and narrow for me, from now on."

"But, listen, Ed, darling," and Daisy went over and flopped in his lap, her bare arms about his neck. "Belmonte works in other towns besides this. I've never asked a favour of him and I'm gonna ask one now. We can lam out of here—he'll stake us and after we've made our bankroll we'll ditch the racket. Believe in me, sweetheart"

"Will Cholo be at the party?" asked Ed in a hollow voice.

"Yes—sure—he'll be there—but don't say nothin' to him. Just be nice. There are ways of get tin' Cholo without takin' chances—

'There's only one way an Irishman knows of gettin' even.'

"Promise little Daisy you won't raise hell," cajolingly.

'All right,' said Ed, with sudden decision, 'I'll go—you say it's at Celli's? Come on, toss on your things. I'll go."

"And you'll be a nice boy."

'Uhu.'

Guiseppe Belmonte, who had come out of hiding on the finding of the verdict, took over Celli's restaurant for the night. It would be a party that the mob would not forget for some time. This had been Belmonte's greatest victory over so-called law and order. for Belmonte made his own laws, ruled his own little kingdom and thumbed his nose at officialdom.

When Ed and Daisy arrived the place was a shambles of streamers, confetti, paper caps, empty bottles and broken glasses. The tables were filled with grinning, heavy-jowled, evil-eyed men and rouged, overdressed and furtive-eyed women. The orchestra had long sinc ceased trying to play and its members had joined in the drinking.

Back in the corner at a little table raised on a small platform sat the Neronic figure of Belmonte, his fat neck popping out of a full-dress collar. Michaels, attired as usual in his drab business suit, was beside him. Cholo was sprawled in a seat, his lithe figure encased in a tight-fitting tuxedo, his dark hair slicked back.

At a table to the right were the two top-shot gunmen, who looked like twins, and with them were "No-neck" Mike Mahaffey and "Ginger Slim" Morgan, uncomfortably dressed in rented evening clothes, gobbling heir drinks in rapid succession, acknowledging slaps on the backs and congratulations with hiccups and grunts. Now and then they put their heads together and conversed from the corners of their mouths, a heriage of their days in the Big House.

Dangling from a chandelier in the enter of the room was a grotesque figure, attired in full police regulation uniform. A huge sign labelled it, 'FIGHTIN' FITZ, THE FUMIGATOR MAN." It was the first thing which net Ed's eye as he entered. the resplendent Daisy in a beautiful evening gown of shimmering silver cloth, clinging to his arm. He gritted his teeth, but said nothing, and with Daisy, walked back to Belmonte's table.

"Well, well, here's the third of the innocents!" exclaimed Belmonte, waving to a waiter, who was nearby, to bring two chairs. "Sit down at the table of honor, Ed—you're welcome."

"Thanks, Belmonte," said Ed. dryly, casting a hurried look at Cholo, whose dark eyes were fixed on Daisy.

"I guess you're with us now," sang but Belmonte. "Come on, boys—let's open up the bubble-soup an' drink to the health of ex-Sergeant Edward Fitzpatrick—a member of this club."

Ed pulled back Daisy's chair and she seated herself directly in front of the gang chieftain. Ed took his own seat.

"You're pitchin' some party," said Ed.

"Yes, you're one of the honour guests," chimed in Belmonte. "The other lads are over there—even the one who went to jail to save the honour of a woman—ha! ha!" And he gave Michaels a dig in the ribs. "That Michaels says me."

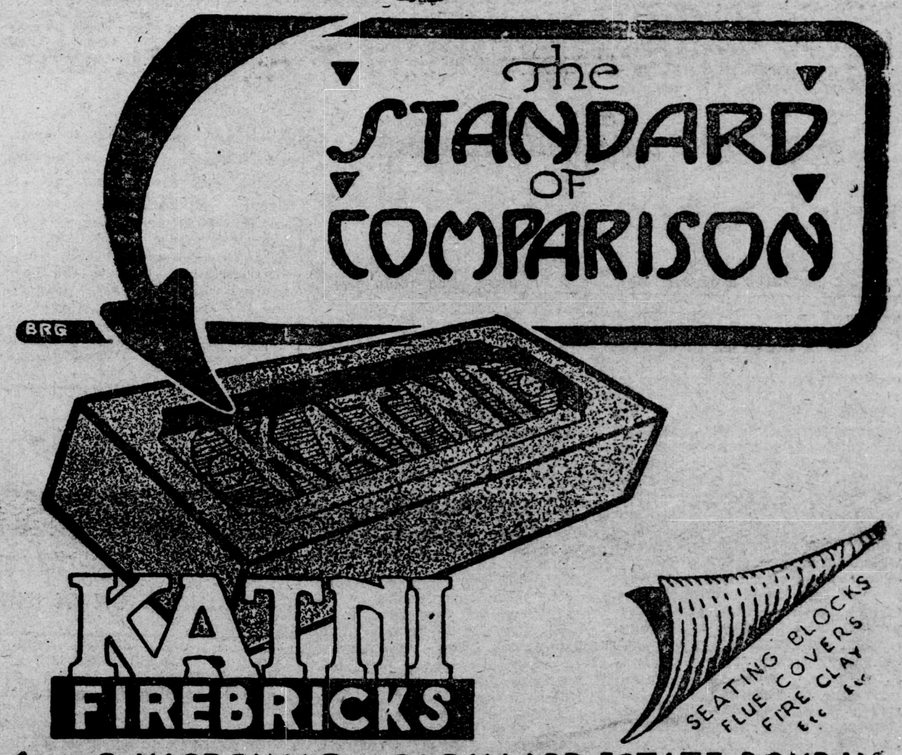
"Well, let's drink," said Ed grimly, never taking his eyes off Cholo.

At eight o'clock the next morning a patrolman noticed a strange bundle in the rear of Celli's cafe. He went closer to investigate, swinging his night-stick. As he drew nearer he walked faster. Then he touched the bundle with the tip of his toe.

"Holy mack'rel," he exclaimed, 'A dead man—and murdered, too."

He looked closer at the drawn, white face, twisted in the agony of death. He looked at the faultless evening attire, and the dark splotch on the dress shirt, just over the heart. The handle of a butcher-knife protruded. The face was familiar.

"Holy saints—if it ain't Mike Cholo!" he exclaimed. "A wop job, too—knife!"



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COMMERCE NOT YET A "PROFESSION"

—:o:—

How To Raise Status

The elevation of commerce to the status of a profession was advocated recently by Mr. H. Ram sbotham, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, in an address to the conference of commercial teachers at Balliol College, Oxford.

"For commerce in the strict sense," he said, "as distinct from occupations ancillary to commerce, there is very little in the nature of any recognised examination or test of attainment. Commerce has not yet attained the rank of a profession.

"I look forward to the time when the position of business manager or commercial manager will be improved and enhanced by the acquisition of a professional status. Some kind of commercial body will have to be established for the purpose of associating men whose abilities and attainments in their calling have been tested and proved, and subsequently for the creation of a really professional institution of higher standing.

"I am envisaging the creation in the future of an Institute of Business Management with a very high standard of membership and with its own powers to enforce such a standard. Such a body would formulate conditions of entry by tests analogous to those imposed by the Law Council, the medical profession and other similar bodies.

"There is a phase of commercial education," he added, "which is at present in its infancy, and which I hope, will develop much much further, that is the study of commodities. Those which are chosen for study in commercial classes are, as a rule, and very rightly, those with which the staple industries of the district are concerned. For instance, in Liverpool. cotton; in Birmingham, products of the non-ferrous metal industries; in Leeds, woollen and worsteds; in Manchester, rubber, textiles, timber and tobacco."

The Premier Indian Pictorial Weekly.

The Hindu.

(ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY)

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DEMOCRATS' PLAN TO SAVE U. S.

Governor Franklin Roosevelt, who is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, condemned his country's existing economic system as unsound and doomed to failure.

He advocated bold and persistent experiments to achieve the redistribution of the national income so as to prevent an economic collapse.

The Governor's speech was at the time regarded as the keynote of his campaign for the Presidency.

"It is common-sense", said Mr. Roosevelt, "to take a method, try it, and. if it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But, above all, try something. The millions in need will not stand by silently for ever while things to satisfy their wants are within easy reach."

In future, he added, capital must be content with a smaller return, while the day's work must earn more, if the modern system is to survive.

Current conditions. with a plenitude of goods and materials coupled with millions needing aid, were a stinging rebuke to. the opportunist bankers.

He advised increasing the resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by £300,000,000, to be lent to "income-producing, self-liquidating projects and private industry."

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vad 2, 1988.
Parsi—Aspandad 16, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 15, 1351
Sunrise—6h 20 m.
Sunset—7h. 5m.
Hightide—0-54, 13-19
Lowtide—6-46, 19-26
Phases of the moon:—Last quarter 24th Aug., 0h. 51m. p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1h. 25m. a.m.
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 19.

Harwood League: Irish Fusiliers vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 20.

S. S. Maloja with homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.
Harwood League. K. O. S. B.'s vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"Sunshine Susie" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Fifty Fathoms Deep." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Paris," Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mata Hari." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Stepping Out." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, To-day (Thursday) 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Maddonna of the Streets." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON.—"Mother's Millions." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chatra-Bakavali." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE, (Byculla).—Comedy Drama "Flying High". Also Laurel and Hardy's delightful comedy "Be Big". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday). Matinee at 4 p.m.
WEST-END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"School for Scandal." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 noon selection of Gramophone Records. 9-20 p. m. Popular songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

POSTAL NOTICES: Mails for Colombo and Australia per s. s. "Cathay" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Saturday the 19th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Taira" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: During the month of July last the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1043, among them the number of new admissions was 261 of which Hindus were 184, Mussalmans 47 and Christians 30. The average daily attendance was 40.

"TRADE AND COMMERCE."

A meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 55, Girgam Road, when Herr Louis Corty will read a paper in German on "Trade and Commerce". There will be conversation in German.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The following scholarships founded under the auspices of the Mandali have been awarded thus:—

(1) V. B. Korgaonkar Scholarship to Miss Vimal Dattatraya Lajmi. (2) Jankibai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Scholarship to Miss Leela Vaman Rangnekar, (3) Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Scholarship to Mr. R. S. Nadkarni.

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LALJEE NARANJI IN WITNESS BOX

Case Of Criminal Breach Of Trust Against His Employee

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Laljee Naranji was cross-examined when the hearing of the case in which K. D. Assut stands charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 27,000 was resumed this afternoon before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. A. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, assisted by Mr. H. P. Desai, Advocate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, Mr. Laljee Naranji stated that the accused was working in the Jupiter General Insurance Company, of which Lalji Naranji and Company were the Managing Agents.

Mr. Azad:—You are interested in Devi Bhuvan—Maharaja of Bikaner's palace, in Bombay?

Witness:—I am interested only to look after its finances, to receive payments and make disbursements.

AS A FRIEND OF MAHARAJA

Witness further added that he was doing this as a friend of the Maharaja.

Mr. Azad:—"That is to say you are a sort of agent for holding moneys at the request of the Maharaja?"—"Yes. This began about six years ago and the moneys used to come from the Bikaner Durbar."

Witness further stated that the architect of the Devi Bhuvan used to approve and pass the bills, which he (witness) used to send to the Controller of Household. He would then receive cheques for the amount and used to make payments.

NO EXTRA PAYMENT.

The bills were not checked or inspected by witness or anybody else. Mr. Mody, he said was a paid servant of the Jupiter Insurance Company and was called the Managing Governor of the Company." He was expected to look after the Bikaner accounts, and was not paid anything extra for it. Accused who was also employed in the firm was to look after the same accounts. He too was not paid anything extra for doing this particular job.

NO SEPARATE BOOK FOR BIKANER ACCOUNTS.

Witness admitted that he had not kept any separate book for Bikaner accounts.

The cheques from Bikaner and all other cheques were in the first instance received by Cowasji Cursetji and the Bikaner cheques were then sent to the accused. Witness also stated that he expected Mr. Mody to look after the Bikaner accounts.

Mr. Azad:—"This money belonged to a friend of yours namely the Maharaja of Bikaner?"—"Yes."

"You should be careful in looking after the accounts of a friend?"—"Yes. I was."

The case stands adjourned to Monday next.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO Y. M. C. A.

—:o:—

Interesting Function At Head Quarters

An interesting function took place on Wednesday evening in the Y. M. C. A., when the Governor paid a visit to the head office of the institution and inspected drills of the boys of the various Welfare Centres.

Mr. S. T. Sheppard, the President and Mr. W. H. Bryant, General Secretary, with the members of the Executive Committee received the Governor. After the programme of drill was over, Mr. Sheppard, reviewed the work of the nine welfare centres in the city which the Y. M. C. A. carried on, and also referred to the financial stringency of the institution owing to the trade depression.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

The Governor in the course of his speech after complimenting the Executive Committee and the Secretary said that he had seen much of the work of the Association and greatly admired the practical spirit with which those taking part in it endeavour to put their ideals into effect. When the prospect was darkened by communal troubles, political disturbances and economic depression, their best hope of future progress and development must lie in the fact that the supply of such voluntary workers in the cause of humanity did not and would not fail even in times such as these, and that the volume of its influence for good will continue to expand year by year.

The function came to a close with a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Justice Kajee.

Magistrate's Ban Challenged

DISPUTE OVER RIGHT OF BATHING IN SACRED POOLS

High Court Admits Nasik Untouchables' Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty at the High Court admitted the appeal filed by B. K. Gaikwad, secretary of the temple entry satyagraha committee of Nasik, against the order of the District Magistrate of Nasik prohibiting the untouchables from making use of the "Ram-kund" and other sacred "kunds" (pools) in the river bed.

The facts of the case are that towards the end of last year, the untouchables formed a union and announced their intention of bathing in the Ram-kund at Nasik. As the sanatanists (orthodox Hindus) were greatly opposed to this, the District Magistrate issued an order under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code, calling upon the leaders of the untouchables to putting in their statements explaining their claims to bathe in the sacred pools at Nasik.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

After hearing arguments on behalf of both parties, the District Magistrate issued an order, under section 147(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting all Mahars,s Mangs, Dheds Bhangi and other untouchables from going to and bathing in the four pools, viz. Laxman, Ram, Sita and Dharmaraj Kunds situated in the river bed at Nasik, till they establish their right in a civil court.

Against this order, the present application was made to the High Court.

Mr. Ramnath Shivlal, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL

Among the grounds of appeal, it was submitted that the lower court erred in taking into consideration the fact that by allowing the untouchables to bathe in the sacred pools, the orthodox Hindus will cease visiting the pools and as a result, the "Upadhyayas" (priests) will lose their income. It was wrongly held that the "Upadhyayas" were in possession of the "Kunds" and the untouchables were intruders. The lower court should have given due weight to the evidence that Christians, Jews, Mahomedans and other non-Hindus used to cross the prohibited areas. On this evidence, the Magistrate should have held that the area from which the untouchables were excluded was a public place used by the public irrespective of caste, creed or religion. Further, under section 37 of the Land Revenue Code, all public roads, the bed of a river etc., are the property of the Government, and, therefore, the untouchables have every right to use the pools in dispute which are situated in the bed of the river.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

Millowners "Buy Indian"

MODY HOLDS BRIEF FOR MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

Evidence Before Tariff Board

The Managing Agency system which has for a long time been criticised as being the cause of the ruinous state of the Bombay Mill industry was extolled by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association giving evidence before the Indian Tariff Board on Wednesday.

Mr. Mody declared that the industrial development of the country, in spite of the indifference of the Government, heavy taxation and the step-motherly attitude towards the textile industry was entirely due to the Managing Agency system. He averred that the system could not be eliminated, but it could be mended.

This question is to be fully discussed at the adjourned meeting of the Board to-day (Thursday) and at the request of the Millowners' Association, the proceedings will be conducted "in camera."

MEND AND NOT END.

Questions relating to the Managing Agency system were put by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla who asked whether it was possible to do away with the system in future, if further protection was granted to the industry. Mr. Mody replied that it was not likely that it would be so. He added that the system came into being, because the enterprises did not attract the required capital and the Managing Agents contributed from 50 to 60 per cent. of the shares. He thought that the critics of the system had not mtde out a case in support of its abolition. What they shoul ddo was to attempt to mend it, rather than end it.

BUY INDIAN.

Replying to another querry put by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim regarding the point of view urged by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that if protection was to be granted to the textile industry, the Tariff Board should inquire whether the Millowners were patronising Indian coal, Indian insurance and Indian stores, Mr. Mody said that they were doing their best. So far as Indian insurance was concerned, a great deal has been done and there was considerable increase in the business placed with Indian companies. As regards coal, he pointed out that many of the mills were being run on electric power.

CONGRESS BAN.

A question was also put whether the Congress put a ban on certain Indian Mills to which Mr. Mody replied that the Congress required the mills not to produce yarn of lower counts than 16. This measure he remarked was apparently proposed in the interest of the hand loom industry. The mill owners were prepared to meet the Congress half way by not producing coarser quantities of yarn below 10 counts. Witness however admitted that the mills had not being producing yarn below 18 counts.

To the chairman Mr. Mody said that the textile industry claimed protection on two grounds. The first was that it was an industry of national importance, and the second was that given reasonable time, the industry may be able to stand on its own legs.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON
New York, Aug. 17.

Previous closing	3.48 1/8
To-day's closing	3.47 3/4

T T ON NEW YORK
London, Aug 17

Previous closing rate	3.48 1/8
To-day's opening	3.47 7/8
To-day's closing	3.47 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, Aug. 17.

Previous closing rate	7.53
To-day's opening rate	7.38
Difference	—15
To-day's closing rate	7.41
Difference	—12

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 215
April/May	Rs. 215

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
OCTOBER
Liverpool, Aug. 17

Previous closing rate	5.04
To-day's opening rate	5.04
Difference	—10
To-day's closing rate	5.55
Difference	—09

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, Aug 17.

Silver ready	18 1/16
	—1 anna.
Silver forward	18 1/8
	—2 annas.

Market: India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Aug. 17.

Silver ready	55 13 0
Silver Sharavan	55 13 0
Silver Bhadarvo	56 8 0
Gold	29 4 0
Guinea	18 8 6

YOUNG GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE

—:o:—

Quarrel With Mother-in-Law

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Suicide of young Gujrati girl (24) by setting fire to her clothes, soaked in kerosene oil, was alleged to be the sequel of a heated argument between her and her mother-in-law regarding the question of their living separately.

It was stated that Girijabai Vasantlal, the wife of Vasantlal Mohanlal, a mukadam at Khandbazar, lived with her husband and her mother-in-law. On Tuesday afternoon, Girijabai asked her mother-in-law to leave their house. A heated argument followed in the course of which Girijabai worked herself up into a high temper and went into a room and bolted herself inside it.

DOOR BROKEN OPEN.

The mother-in-law, went down to inform her son who was working in the ground floor of the same building.

Meanwhile, a neighbour hearing cries and seeing that smoke was issuing forth from the room, into which Girijabai had entered, tried to open the door. On seeing that it was bolted from inside, he broke open the door. Girijabai who was in flames rushed out with cries of agony and fell down in the passage. The neighbours who were there threw a tarpaulin over her and put out the fire.

It was at this moment that the mother and son came up to the first floor and noticed the condition of Girijabai. On enquiry by her husband as to why she burnt herself, Girijabai stated that her mother-in-law had quarrelled with her and that was the reason for her to set fire to herself.

DEATH AT HOSPITAL.

The police, getting information about the incident, went to the place, and removed Girijabai to the G. T. Hospital where she died at 8 p.m. The police recovered from the room a kerosene oil lamp and a matchbox.

At the inquest held over her body to-day by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death due to "shock from suicidal burns."

Deputy Inspector Navalker of Pydhonie Police conducted the investigations.

KAMATIPURA CHASE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Narasayya Ramachandra, who being drunk, ran amok on Sunday night, and injured a police constable in the 8th Lane, Kamatipura, and was later arrested by Sergeant Green, was produced before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court. Charged with possessing a knife and assaulting a public servant, the police applied for the remand of the accused to their custody.

It appears that the Kamati, who was drunk, carried an open knife on Sunday night and threatened people when a police constable approached, and tried to arrest him. The accused began to run and the constable chased him. The Kamati suddenly turned round and struck the constable with the knife through his turban. He also struck the constable on the mouth, as a consequence of which the constable lost a tooth.

On hearing about the disturbance, Deputy Inspector Raymond and Sergeant Green proceeded to the spot and the sergeant arrested the accused.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till August 30.

TATA EDUCATION SCHEME

Award Of Studentships

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme held to-day at Bombay House, out of a large number of applicants from all over India and Burma, the following candidates were selected for the Tata Studentships for the current year:—

1. Miss Leela Moreshwar Bhat of Bombay University for Mathematics.
2. L. R. Amrithaghateswaran of Madras University for History and Economics.
3. Mriganka mani Basu of Calcutta University for Economics.
4. Karuna Ketan Sen of Calcutta University for Physics.
5. S. W. Shiveshwarkar of Bombay University for Mathematics.
6. N. D. Godbole of Bombay University for Mathematics.
7. Vijayendra K. R. V. Rao of Bombay University for Economics.
8. Krishna Kumar Mitra of Calcutta University for Meteorology.
9. Govind Malhar Nabar of Bombay University for Chemical Technology of Textiles.
10. Amritlal Maneklal Patel of Bombay University for Textile Chemistry.
11. S. Sampath of Madras University for Botany.

LAUD COMMITTED

Alleged Forgery And Misappropriation

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Hormazdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, framed charges yesterday against Yeshwant Kasinath Laud, and directed the accused to be tried at the ensuing sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The accused was charged with forging three valuable securities between December 21, 1927, and December 3, 1928. He was further charged with misappropriating the sale proceeds of these securities, namely, Rs. 45,000 by forging the signature of his mother-in-law. The last charge was that the accused uttered these forged documents as genuine knowing them to be forged.

These are the three charges under each Section, and in all nine charges were framed against the accused.

STARING AT WOMAN

Pathan Fined Rs. 100

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

For staring at a woman in an offensive manner, a Pathan watchman was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by Sir Hormazdiar Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate in passing orders observed that the complainant (a Parsi) had done a public service by dragging the accused to Court and said that it was in rare cases that respectable women who were molested by persons went to Court.

The accused Habib Mirguljan a watchman in the R. I. M., used, to follow a Parsi woman and her daughter, when they used to go out for a walk near Church Gate. The accused followed them persistently in spite of repeated warnings. He also used to stare at them.

The magistrate held the accused guilty and stated that it was an insult to follow and stare at a woman persistently.

WOMAN SLIPS ON BYCULLA PLATFORM

—:o:—

Backbone Broken

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Anusuyabai Tatoba, a 30-year old vegetable-seller from Kurla was bringing two baskets of chillies early in the morning on Monday. She got down from the train at Byculla and took on her head one basket containing one and a-half maunds of chillies. While walking on the platform her leg slipped and she fell down, the basket falling on her chest. She received serious injuries and was, therefore, removed to the J. J. Hospital by the Byculla Police where she died a day later.

At the inquest held over the body to-day by the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of backbone sustained by an accidental fall.

FOUR SENTENCED FOR PICKETING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four persons were placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on a charge of dissuading customers from going into an importers' firm at Dhanji Street.

Three of the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and one to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Congress Workers Released

Four Congress workers who were detained under the Special Powers Ordinance were released on Wednesday afternoon from Byculla jail.

They were served with notices issued by the Police Commissioner asking them to report themselves to the police every day.

Mrs. Karandikar And Other Thana Congressmen Jailed

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 17.

The seven persons including Mrs. Gangabai Karandikar who were arrested yesterday for having taken part in the Thana District Conference were put up for trial before Mr. Raje, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana, under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They were found guilty and each of them was sentenced to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HUGE DECLINE IN GERMAN TRADE

Berlin, Aug. 16.

A huge decline in Germany's trade in the past year is revealed by the official figures. Exports upto July amount to 432,000,000 marks and imports 366,000,000 compared to 827,000,000 and 562,000,000 marks respectively upto July last year.—Reuter

COMMUNAL AWARD—
WHETHER IT MEETS ACCORD OR DISCORD
WHO WORRIES? THERE IS ONLY ONE TOPIC OF DISCUSSION NOW
MATA HARI
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW LAST
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Super Picturization of the Brilliant Story of the Notorious World War Spy Now alluring thousands!
MATA HARI
MATA HARI
Starring the one and only
GRETA GARBO
with a Notable Cast
RAMON NOVARRO
LIONEL BARRYMORE
LEWIS STONE—KAREN MORLEY
Book in advance and Make sure of your seats
Also showing a new cartoon
FLIP THE FROG
Free List Entirely Suspended.
Booking from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
LAUGH RIOT!
STEPPING OUT
with
REGINALD DENNY
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
NEXT SATURDAY
THE GREAT DRAMATIC SMASH OF THE SEASON!
"SEED"
with
JOHN BOLES

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
MADONNA of the STREETS
A DRAMATIC STORY OF LOVE AND REDEMPTION.
Starring
Evelyn Brent
Evelyn Brent
HER AIM WAS HIS DOWNFALL BUT SHE FELL IN LOVE AND—IT'S A POWERFUL STORY
Evelyn Brent
Alluring—Fascinating—Beautiful in a role of an adventuress who falls head over heels in love with an idealist
A UNITED ARTISTS RELEASE
ALSO SHOWING:
KRAZY KAT
SCREEN SNAPSHOT
PATHE SOUND GAZETTE
BOOK YOUR SEATS AT
G. ROSE & CO. or at the THEATRE
PATHE CINEMA

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1932

UNACCEPTABLE AND MONSTROUS

The communal award as published yesterday is not only unacceptable and disappointing, but it is monstrous. One might suppose its chief object seems to be the perpetuation of communal differences and stemming the advancing tide of democracy by concentrating all power in the hands of small groups of communalists, foreign tradesmen and reactionaries. If India accepted this decision, then for two decades and more all idea of Swaraj would have to be abandoned, for the country would be turned into a cock-pit for warring communal and sectional political adventurers of the worst type. As the Premier himself admits, "In the end only Indians themselves can settle this question," and no amount of foreign dictation will be able to bring harmony and a heart-to-heart understanding between the different communities who have made their homes on Indian soil and have lived more or less peacefully all these centuries.

MAJORITY BECOMES MINORITY

The principal result of the award appears to be to convert the majority community into a minority and to pamper minorities at the expense of India. Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly assured the minorities that the Congress is willing to make every concession to them to enable them to feel that their interests would not be neglected under Swaraj. That is the view of every Indian Nationalist. But the Government award would result in perpeuating communal differences, and is hardly calculated to benefit any one, except the people who fatten on our bickerings.

IN THE PUNJAB.

Since the whole controversy has centred chiefly round Bengal and Punjab, it must be frankly stated that the decision is unlikely to give satisfaction to any of the Communities except, perhaps, Muslims who have been greatly favoured. The chief objection of the Sikhs that the Muslims should not be given a majority of seats has been brushed aside in the hope that, since they have benefited at the expense of the Hindus, they will agree not to press for their claims any more. It is not likely that Punjab Hindus will take things lying down and it is certain they will withhold co-operation from the Government, seeing that "loyalists" like Raja Narendranath are leading the communal movement in the Punjab.

ONE-SIDED.

In Bengal also the Hindu interests have been neglected and though they form about 45 per cent of the population they have been given 80 general seats including two seats for women, while Muslims with a population of about 5 per cent. secure 110 seats. Europeans who are a mere handful secure 11 seats, in addition to 14 seats through commercial constituency. It means that in Bengal the Europeans will secure 25 seats while Hindus may get a fair majority of the 80 seats alloted to the general constituency. In Bombay again four seats are given to Europeans, while another four are reserved for them through commercial constituency. Every province presents the same pitiful one-sided distribution of seats which militates against the interests of the majority community in the country. Neither fairness, nor impartiality, nor even a judicious temper are apparent in this so-called solution of the communal award by the British Cabinet.

SECOND CHAMBER DANGER.

The Premier has in effect merely given his official consent to the unholy pact between Muslim communalists and British commercial interests in India. There is nothing in the whole award which can commend itself to sane and patriotic people, who are not committed to the communalist view. What is worse, the Government have not given up all hope of imposing second Chambers on the provinces, filled, no doubt, with suitable men to safeguard the vested interests of British merchants in India. The interest of a few foreign merchants will predominate over those of the whole country and India will be subjected to the rule of a junta of communalists-cum-capitalists. Yet the Government expect the Liberals and Nationalists in India to co-operate with them in putting such a hybrid and monstrous scheme into effect. As far as Nationalists are concerned they will not even look at the scheme for they refuse to believe in any communal solution which is imposed from outside by a third party. The matter is one which can only be decided by Indians themselves and if the tempter in the form of the representatives of British trade interests had not been there to whisper in the ears of Indian Communalists at the R.T.C., it would have been left for Indians to decide. What is not good for the country as a whole cannot be good for any community.

THE NATIONALIST DEMAND.

The national demand is still there. India wants adult franchise and joint electorates with reservations and even weightage for minorities. The minorities will be treated even more generously in a nationalist India though there can be no such thing as separate interests of particular communities. But India will refuse to accept the communal divisions, which hinder national unity and exaggerate asperities and thus are a hindrance to that solidarity by which alone India as a nation can exist and prosper. The award must be rejected, because its recommendations help to drive deeper the wedge of suspicion between one community and another. Nationalists and Liberals must persist in their efforts till their object is gained.

False Ideals In Education

In his address at the Bombay University Convocation Sir C. V. Raman did well to lay most stress on one of the most common evils of the present University education in India. He described that evil as "scholasticism," by which he meant the perversion of true scholarship or knowledge, a pedantic parade of mere book-knowledge, of superficial erudition. That evil is to be found in several other countries, even in Britain, but it is most common now in India because, as Prof. Raman suggested, she has long been aping the external features of Western Universities.

SCHOLASTICISM DEFINED.

In explaining more clearly the term "scholasticism" Sir C. V. Raman said:

One of the symptoms that scholasticism is in the ascendant is the undue emphasis placed upon examinations, degrees and convocations. True scholasticism exhibits itself in a marvellous production of second and third rate books. A sign of scholasticism also is that originality, research and independence of thought are at a discount, while academic rewards, appointments and professorships go to those who readily acquire book knowledge in an admirable fashion. If, for instance, John Stuart Mill were to-day to submit his "Representative Government" or "Subjection of Women" to the Oxford University as a thesis for a degree in politics, we doubt it it would be accepted by the examiners. They would probably reject it as lacking in facts and figures quoted from blue books and the recognised text books on Politics.

AN ACADEMIC PAUPER

The Calcutta University's appointment of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as a Professor of Bengali Literature is a rare exception to the general rule noted by Prof. Raman. In his reply to the reception given him by the University, the poet hinted at the very idea elaborated by Prof. Raman in Bombay, saying—perhaps not without some irony—that he was an academic pauper, and that, not having 'achieved even the owest average of academic respectability," he was not accustomed "to be welcomed into the circle of the erudite." Prof. Raman contrasts research with scholasticism. But he could not be wholly aware of the fact that much of the "research" that is now consciously or unconsciously encouraged in various universities is the mere permutation and combination of other men's ideas with a sufficiently awe-inspiring array of facts and figures and quotations from rare books.

NEGLECT OF SCIENCE

Another common defect that Prof. Raman noted in the Indian Universities is what he called the "shameful neglect" of Science. There is much truth in his charge. But the mere increase of the time, energy and funds devoted to the study of Science will not serve the purpose he has in view. That purpose is not merely the acquisition of scientific lore but to develop a scientific or rational outlook. Such an outlook is cultivated by the right method of study not only of Science but of several other subjects like History, Religion or Logic.

FETISH OF DOGMA

A commoner and worse evil than the neglect of Science is the making a fetish of ancient dogma and custom and the extremely feeble play of Reason in solving the various social and religious problems of the country. Thas is why we have often and often urged all kinds of educational institutions to propagate sound Rationalism by all possible means. We agree with Prof. Raman that to bring about that scientific outlook on life, for which he pleads, we need "a revolution in the methods of education." We wish the Professor had suggested some specific and practical methods of bringing about that revolution.

CONVENIENTLY FORGOTTEN

An unfair freight war is now being waged by British shipping interests in India against Swadeshi concerns. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in a representation to Government making a spirited protest against this attempt to jeopardise the very existence of Indian shipping concerns, pointedly ask them why they have adopted the policy of being "merely lookers-on" when they had promised to explore alternative methods of promoting the development of Indian shipping, if no understanding could be reached between Indian and non-Indian interests.

It will be recalled that the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee appointed by Government in 1925 recommended that the best method of promoting Swadeshi shipping was to reserve the coastal trade of India to concerns owned, managed and controlled by Indians themselves. A non-official measure to this effect was passed by the Assembly with an overwhelming majority. But Government announced in 1929 that a solution of the question could be found by co-operation and good-will between Indian and British shipping interests and convened a conference next year for the purpose.

That Conference failed owing to the truculent attitude of British vested interests. Government were then reminded that they had promised in 1929 that they would explore other methods in case the Conference failed. Instead of exploring such methods Government informed the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in 1931 that the question could be solved only at the Round Table Conference. It could not be solved there and the situation at present is that Indian shipping concerns are in a perilous position owing to the unfair competition of British interests. Government choose merely to look on, having conveniently forgotten their promises. Is this the manner in which they propose to carry out their declared policy of providing for "an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India"?

INHERITANCE RIGHTS FOR HINDU WOMEN

Urgency Of Radical Change In Present Law

(By M. D. CHOKSEY.)

Joint Hindu Family is the cardinal principle of Hindu society with the manager or 'karta' at the head of the family, invested with the powers of management of the family property. According to Hindu Law, a woman has no right of inheritance. The sons inherit to the entire exclusion of the daughters. The widow of the joint coparcener has also no right of inheritance to the deceased husband's property and has to depend upon the brothers or more distant relatives of the husband for her daily bread. The husband can will away the major part of his property in charity, if the same is self-acquired, thus depriving the poor widow of the comforts of life. The condition of women in Hindu society is very precarious and dependent on others, even for the elementary needs of life.

According to Mahomedan Law, the woman is entitled to inheritance to the property of both the father and the husband. But the Hindu framers of Law have excluded women from inheritance on the ground of their incapacity for management.

STATUTORY CHANGE NECESSARY.

But if the Hindu youths have courage to marry under the Special Marriage Act, the woman gets all the rights of inheritance etc., according to the Indian Succession Act. Reformers therefore encourage the spirit of revolt against the present system of marriage according to religious sacrament, as it not only saves money but make the economic condition of woman much better. But this courageous step is rarely taken by our Hindu youths who are already groaning under social and economic barriers created by Hindu society. There may be a few cases here and there, but the average youth is not still prepared to incur the wrath either of parents or of society. It is therefore desirable to bring about the necessary change by Legislation. There will, no doubt, be abundant support from institutions and individuals trying to ameliorate the condition of Hindu women.

GOUR'S ATTEMPT.

It may be mentioned here that there is already a Bill pending before the Legislative Assembly moved by Sir Hari Singh Gour, which provides that so far as the property of males governed by the Mitakshar school of Hindu law is concerned, if the same is not held in coparcenary and not disposed of by will, the son's widow shall rank in succession next to the sister's son, in absence of nearer male heirs. But it is evident that the Bill does not go far enough to solve the glaring injustice suffered by Hindu women under the present Hindu law as pointed out above.

AGITATION FOR REFORM NECESSARY.

Simultaneously with this, strong agitation for the necessity of the proposed Bill must be carried on, both on the platform and in the press to cultivate public opinion. The various institutions striving for the advancement of Hindu women must prepare the background for the smooth passage of such bill, as it vitally affects their members in the matter of their social and economic uplift. We do see signs of dissatisfaction against the judgments pronounced by the Courts in respect of the rights and status of Hindu women, which are decided according to the present Hindu Law, based principally upon the old Shastras and commentaries, a relic of ages gone by.

Ideas and environment have changed now and progressive legislation is necessary. It is not within the province of law courts to remedy these grievances, but to interpret and construe the law as it stands. We have to approach the Legislature to have the law amended or altered, in order to meet the progressive ideas and needs of Society. Of course the proposed legislation goes to the very root of the principle of distribution of property provided by Hindu Lawgivers and as such those who have got vested interests in the present system of Law will oppose it tooth and nail. But such is always the case whenever a new piece of legislation is introduced. The point is whether the time has arrived or not, even now, to take courage in both hands and redress the wrong done to Hindu Womanhood.

EDUCATED WOMEN'S DUTY.

There is certainly not much agitation among the women themselves, but that is due to the lack of education among them, which has been denied to them on a variety of grounds with a view to suppress any idea of revolt that they may otherwise entertain, against the present order of things. It is therefore upto the educated women to organise and educate their unlettered sisters in order to fight for their rights. However we cannot certainly wait till the last woman is educated, but to secure the passage of legislation of a truly reformed character.

OFFICIAL HELP.

In the past, Government took practically no interest in the matter of social legislation on the ground that it is no business of theirs to interfere in the religious and social matters of the people of India. But of late due to a good deal of moral pressure brought to bear upon them, and with their active help legislation in that direction like the Sarda Act has been passed in the teeth of opposition from certain sections in the country. It is necessary therefore to create strong public opinion in favour of the bill, as suggested above and secure Government support for the same by making out a strong case for it. Once that is achieved, there will not be any insuperable difficulty for the bill to steer through the houses of Legislature.

Notes of the Day

Clear Thinking Required.

The European Association of Calcutta objects to the mildest of mild snubs administered by their organ the "Statesman" in regard to their insane suggestion that in no province where there is no co-operation, or the finances do not permit, there should be any attempt to have Provincial Autonomy. The "Statesman" respectfully wrote: "This is a position about which a good deal of thinking is still advisable." Now the Association writes that it was only after deep consideration of some months that the Europeans came to that decision. We have no doubt about it. But the point is whether the Jute-walas and tea-planters are capable of clear thinking on issues of such great political importance. Now at least, Indians know where they stand in regard to the European "bondholders" resident in India, looking after their vested interests.

Is It Legal?

With reference to the announcement that Chittagong and other prisoners are to be sent to the Andamans, the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes that transportation is considered to be a severer sentence than rigorous imprisonment. And if these prisoners are to be sent to the Andamans, it obviously means that the Government have, on their own initiative, enhanced those sentences. In other words it means interference with the normal judicial process. Of course, it is stated that Sections 31 and 32 of the Prisoners' Act, 1900, empower the Government to transfer prisoners from one prison to another, and since the Andamans are in British India, the Government are perfectly in order But the Indian Jails Committee thought otherwise, presided over, as it was, by a member of the I.C.S., Sir Alexander Cardrew. That Committee definitely wrote that the Indian Penal Code should be amended "by the removal from it of all references to transportation and by the substitution throughout of rigorous imprisonment.' But that was in 1920, and we are now in 1932 squirming under the pressure of the Tory avalanche in Great Britain.

Dr. Ambedkar's Modest Claim.

Dr. Ambedkar is shortly going to America on a lecturing tour, and with innate and characteristic modesty he has written to his lecturing bureau, which has now issued a leaflet on his authority, that his presence at the Round Table Conference "contributed materially to the solution of India's problems, and definitely established the faith of India's masses in British sincerity." He holds that the last Conference achieved its purpose—Dominion Status with Safeguards—and would have been a still greater success if Mahatma Gandhi, whom he accuses of hypocrisy, had not been there. He calls himself a "leader of the untouchables." But, if he had been in Bombay in July last, he would have found that that claim was not based on facts. The doctor must be a proud person to-day, since he has obtained double votes for the Depressed Classes and brought confusion worse confounded in Indian politics.

The Olympiad.

The final results of the International Olympic Games at Los Angeles show that the United States has secured a magnificent lead with 795 points to its credit. Italy coming as a bad second with only 257 points. Britain stands eighth with only 139 points, lower than Japan which has won 153 points. India stands 23rd with only 10 points to her credit. The figures are a fair, though not wholly, accurate measure of the progress of organised athletics in the various countries that join the Olympiad. India's phenomenal victory in the Hockey Tournament encourages the hope that, if she takes up other branches of athletics as seriously, she may win higher international honour than she has so far done. But that requires systematic efforts, systematic organisation and large funds. The least that we can do immediately is to organise All-India Athletic Tournaments on a much bigger scale than has been possible so far.

NO COMPROMISE

HITLER WILL CONTINUE HIS FIGHT

BERLIN, August 16.

"My followers would never have understood it had I accepted the compromise proposed by President Hindenburg" declared Herr Hitler, in an interview to a Rhineland newspaper with regard to his refusal to enter the von Papen Cabinet.

Herr Hitler was convinced that the present Government's activities were leading straight to chaos, but he refused to say anything about his future policy, merely declaring, "We know how we are going to continue the fight. We are willing to support the Government as long as the Nazi movement is being supported and the Communist movement weakened, but when it tends to hamper the national cause we shall oppose it sharply.

"Even a dictatorship can take effect only if it is rooted in the will of the people. The recent elections have shown in what direction the will of the German people tends."

Asked whether a bird in hand was not worth two in the bush, Herr Hitler retorted: "I will never sell my movement for a mess of pottage. There can be no compromise.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET ON N. W. FRONTIER

No Fighting Expected In Mohmand Land

SIMLA, Aug 17

The latest reports from the North-west Frontier show that the inter-sectional fighting which was expected to break out in Mohmand country is unlikely to commence in the near future.

The Afghan Government have been requested by the British representative in Kabul to take such steps as may be possible to restrain Afghan Mohmands, and have been invited to co-operate in bringing about a settlement of the dispute.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

That agreement at Ottawa which keeps on appearing and disappearing is once more reported as being in sight. The concluding stage of the Conference has therefore been postponed from Thursday to Saturday to give it a chance of coming to close quarters—or becoming finally a dissolving view.

* * * *

The ingenious little Babe says we must not view the Award through the spectacles of communalism. So she puts on Ma's spectacles and says in superior tones.

It is perhaps too much to hope that putting nationalism and patriotism above communalism, the communities concerned will loyally agree to accept the award as a temporary evil.

We have not the least doubt that the communities concerned will accept it as a permanent evil.

* * * *

Like the lady in a once popular ballad Mr. MacDonald "didn't want to do it." In time he will arrive at the stage of wishing he hadn't done it.

* * * *

The new constitution, says the Prime Minister, will give India a new place in the British Commonwealth of Nations. India ought to be pleased. It's going to be so new that it will be like nothing else in the Commonwealth.

* * * *

"As regards women voters," quoting Ramsay, again, "it has been widely recognised in recent years that the Women's Movement in India holds one of the keys of progress." So they are going to plug up the keyhole.

* * * *

"Tremendous changes" are coming about, said Mr. F. E. James M.L.C., addressing the S. I. Planters at Bangalore. And urging Europeans to co-operate in making the reforms "a success he called upon them to stand for sane government." Tremendous changes, indeed.

* * * *

The modern tendency of interpolating English words in the Urdu language was deprecated by a lecturer at Hyderabad, who proceeded to use many English words in the course of his Urdu lecture.

* * * *

It reminds us of a speaker at a Congress Session in the olden days who complained that,

"Hamara in ellectual side kuch development nahin kerte hai," and wondered why the audience laughed.

* * * *

After all it is rather absurd to claim such exclusiveness for a language that evolved by Hindi speaking people adapting Persian words to their own language and vice-versa.

* * * *

In English many people use French or other foreign words and phrases out of pure linguistic snobbery when the English equivalent would be just as telling—such as 'cela va sans dire' the English equivalent of which, "that goes without saying," is quite as expressive and equally trite.

* * * *

Similarly, many people who speak Urdu and don't know English keep on shoving in English words without rhyme or reason, in order to advertise a culture which they don't possess. Probably the Hyderabad lecturer had these pseudo-High-Brows in his mind.

* * * *

But modern Urdu is enriched with many English words, which have become so much part of the language that many people who use them are unaware of their English origin. They have stuck, because there is no Urdu word which exactly conveys the same meaning, just as Urdu words like "pucca" have stuck in the English language.

* * * *

Having exhausted, ourselves—and filled up a decent amount of space—with this learned lecture, we turn to another serious topic. We read in a London contemporary that

"Members of the All-India cricket team are being pestered by the unwelcome attentions of women, many of whom belong to the 'smart set'."

* * * *

One handsome Indian, it is added, has been bombarded with love missives and has "literally been pursued from ground to ground." And, says the scribe.

"This victim caustically remarked that it was a pity the solicitation laws could not be invoked against his importuner."

* * * *

But, alas, there is no law to protect the unfortunate male. Indian or English, from such importunities. It is time to demand equality of treatment in these matters. If it costs a Pathan a hundred rupees to stare at a Parsi lady, there ought to be some sort of penalty for bombarding an unprotected handsome Indian with love missives.

TRULY AND PURELY "COMMUNAL"

MacDonald's Surrender To The Impossible

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

India would be thrown back more than a quarter of a century by the Communal Award if it could be brought in o effect The country would lose everything that it has gained during that period. And it would be worse even than that for 25 years ago the communal tension was nothing like what it is to-day and even to-day it is nothing like what it would become in another five years if the provinces were being ruled by ministries responsible to Councils in which communalism is to be the ruling factor. This is the consideration chiefly to be borne in mind in contemplating the possibilities of such a scheme as that involved in the Award being brought into practical operation

VICIOUS COMMUNALISM

Bengal and the Punjab are the two worst examples of the vicious policy which seems to have inspired the whole plan. But there is hardly a province in which the spirit of communalism will not be let loose to dominate the policy of Councils which are a patchwork of communalistic representation. The Ministries must therefore inevitably become definitely the tools of one particular community or of two or more communities combining for their mutual interests against the remainder.

In the Punjab for instance, there will inevitably be a permanent Muslim ministry. People who have not had experience of the spirit of communalism which dominates that province in every department under the present system cannot have anything like a proper appreciation of what it is like.

PERMANENT DOMINATION

But under the present system the ministry is appointed by the Government and Sikhs and Hindus find their way into it. In the proposed autonomous province the ministry is bound to be predominantly and permanently a communal one into which no Sikh or Hindu, by the very nature of the conditions which will be created will ever be admitted or want to be admitted. Hindus and Sikhs will be permanently in opposition, and nothing will ever be discussed or decided on national lines. The communal spirit will not only creep into the consideration of every question. It will dominate it.

UNPLEASANT BUT TRUE

Communal leaders will tell us that the Hindus and Sikhs must trust Muslims to use their predominating position generously, with a proper regard for the rights of their fellow countrymen of other communities. I do not wish to question that some of them may have this sincere intention, but there are others who are bent on making the Punjab a province for the Muslims and they mean to dominate and use their power to dominate to the utmost, and those who think otherwise will be as chaff before the wind. These are painful and unpleasant things to have to say but a careful study and experience of the conditions in the Punjab to-day forces me to say them.

UTTERLY INDEFENSIBLE

What is happening in every local self-governing body in the province which is dominated by a communal majority and in every Government department in the portfolio of a Muslim Minister will be reproduced 'in excelsis' in the proposed new Council and the Ministry responsible to it. I do not deny that Hindu communal leaders have their share of responsibility for the communal spirit which now prevails in the Punjab. But that fact alone is calculated to intensify the bitterness that an autonomy based on communal represenation will perpetuate. The mere fact of the existence of this communal tension, makes the proposal to entrench the predominant community in perpetual domination by the scheme proposed in the Premier's award utterly indefensible.

OVER-REACHED THEMSELVES

It is obvious, moreover, that no self-respecting, strong and self-reliant community such as the Sikhs and Hindus, would ever tolerate it. There could not be the remotest possibility of their passive acceptance of a position which condemns them to permanent subjection to another community.

There may be ways to a compromise, in order to overcome the difficulty involved in the insistence of the Muslims in the Punjab, though they are in a majority in the whole population, on protection by separate electorates. But the way of the Premier's award is certainly not one of them. It is not a compromise. It is a surrender to an impossible demand and I have not the least doubt that shrewd and sensible Mussalmans will come to realise ere long that communalistic ambitions have over-reached themselves.

SHEER INJUSTICE.

In Bengal the Hindus are asked to accept a definite set-back The Award reduces the percentage of their representation from 47.9 to 39.2, while the Muslim representation is increased from 30.8 to 48.4. The justification for such an extraordinary, sweeping transference of the balance of representation is far to seek. But the effect of it is obvious. The European community will be a compact party of about 20 or perhaps more and in alliance with the Muslims would command a permanent substantial majority over any other combination. The obvious inference is that this represents a fulfilment of the compact between Muslim communal leaders and the representatives of British trade and commerce. The effect of it is to reduce the Hindus in the Legislature to permanent impotence.

How in the face of these two glaring instances of sheer injustice the Prime Minister can expect his award to be accepted for what he claims it to be, "a fair and honest attempt to hold the balance between the conflicting claims in relation to the existing position in India" passes my comprehension.

PURELY COMMUNAL.

There are inequalities and injustice in other provinces, which do not directly or exclusively concern Muslims but they are equally objectionable and equally inimical to the only principle on which autonomy in the provinces can possibly be expected to function for the benefit of the population as a whole—the principle that every element in the enfranchised population must have a fair chance of making its weight felt in proportion to its numerical importance. They may be discussed at another time.

It is enough for the immediate purpose to stress the fact that this is in the narrowest sense of the term a purely communal award. It bears the impress in effect, whatever may be the intention, of having been devised with the object of giving an undue advantage to one community. In the broad and proper sense of the word it has no claim to be regarded as an award at all. It does not as the Prime Minister claims "hold the balance between the conflicting claims in relation to the existing position in India." It has taken away from one and given to the other.

A CALL TO NATIONALISTS.

Putting aside all considerations of fairness and honesty the horrid fact is that it has made a hopeless bungle of the whole business. As regards Hindus and Muslims it is a one-sided award which stands no chance of acceptance and will only intensify the bitterness and stretch to the breaking point the tension of the problem it purports to solve. In other respects it entirely fails to do justice to such important elements as the Depressed Classes, Labour and Women. And it will create a storm of opposition throughout the country.

Nationalists must rally their forces, pull themselves together and devote all their attention to saving the country from further descent down this precipitous path to an inferno of communal dissension and strife. They must and can find the way. These are not empty words, because I believe most whole-heartedly that apart from bigoted communalists, there is no sane Mussalman who would not prefer a settlement that would preserve the friendship of the two communities to any advantages to be gained for his community in a scheme which must keep them in a perpetual state of antagonism. But patriotic men have got to show the way and act quickly.

TWO NEW PROFESSIONAL COURSES

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE

Two Additional Professional Diploma Courses

each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of **PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE** (March-June) this year.

GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. An innovation by Principal Davar.

OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce D.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).

60, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SWADESHI GOODS EXHIBITION

Attractive Show

Of the many mill shows at the Show Room of the Millowners' Association at Victoria Terminus the recent ones have attracted a number of visitors. About three weeks back the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd. and the Indian Woollen Mills made an agreeable departure in their display from there then in vogue and the Madhowji Dharamsi Mills have followed up. Instead of piling up the various products at particular places, the exhibits have been arranged to give a full and thorough view of the quality and texture of the clothes. The prooducts exhibited are also numerous and vary in design. The designs are excellent and the quality high. The display is all artistic.

The ready made clothes exhibited enable the visitors to have an idea of what the mills products can look like if properly made and can compete with the best foreign in appearance. The display has really done a service to the Indian mill made cloth by bringing out this feature prominently before the public.

The show is to terminate on the 19th instant and a visit will amply repay the trouble. Among the many products exhibited are sarees, dhoties, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, tricolines, counterpanes, etc.

KING'S BOUNTY FOR TRIPLETS

Hyderabad (Deccan).

A few days ago a woman labourer in Secunderabad gave birth to three children in the K. E. M. Hospital, two of whom are boys. All the three children are healthy. Col. G. D. Franklin, it is reported, has written to the Residency recommending a King's bounty for them.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

Sheridan Play At The Opera

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

The "National Theatre" placed on the boards, on Tuesday the famous Sheridan play, "School for Scandal", the comedy that was produced at Drury Lane Theatre in London so far back as 1771.

Sir Peter Teazle, the old suspicious husband with a young vivacious wife, was delightfully human. The domestic scuffles between him and Lady Teazle (played by "Vasanti") were truly domestic home-truths if one could so describe them.

Mr. Peerzada, as the wise uncle, eager to understand and help his wayward nephews was duly impressive and dignified and discriminately sarcastic. Mr. Prithviraj as "Charles Surface" was an agreeable surprise. He seemed to have been consciously confident of his powers which he employed with good effect. Messrs. Aziz Lalji, Achmet Saleem, Mahomed Yousoof and Miss Joycelina although depicting subordinate parts were a decided help for the success of the play as a whole.

The "sets" and particularly, the costumes were richly colourful, Sheridan's comedy has been well adapted at the Opera.

BEGUM FATMA IZZET PASHA

Leaves For Northern India

Begum Fatma Sherifa Izzet Pasha, daughter of the President of the Syrian Republic, has left Bombay on a tour of Northern India and Kashmir. She wishes to apologise to her numerous friends for having to cancel her engagements previously fixed.

Begum Fatma intends to return to Bombay again in October.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bombay consumed 56 million gallons of water more during the week ended with August 13, 1932, than during the week ended August 15, 1931. This excess was drawn from the Tansa lake which also supplied about 30 millions of deficit from the Vehar lake which is not yet full.

There has been, howwever, a steady increase in the quantity of water in the Vehar lake only 155 millions gallons more are required to reach the overflowing point.

The total quantity of water transferred from the Tansa Duct into the Vehar lake from April 1, 1932, is 94 million gallons.

New Loan

LIST CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

The subscription list for the New Rupee Loan is closed. 5 per cent. 1940/43 Loan is to-day quoted at Rs. 98/4 at a premium of annas four.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE

Ahmedabad Millowner's Protest

The following letter dated 13th instant has been addressed to the Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bombay, by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association regarding the Bombay Contracts Bill:—

To The Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bombay, Poona.

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the Bombay Contracts Bill, which is proposed to be introduced in the Legislative Council during the forthcoming September Session and I am directed to express the opinion of my Committee thereon as under:—

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE

My Committee is strongly opposed to the principle of interference of Government in trade which is sought to be introduced in the various clauses of the Bill and particularly in Clauses 9 and 10 thereof. The objectionable feature of the Bill are the assumption of drastic and extraordinary powers of interference in trade by the executive. My Committee considers the said features of the Bill to be directly harmful to the cotton trade in particular and the commercial community of the country in general. In the interest of cotton trade it is imperatively necessary that a single chartered body should deal with cotton trade and that the exclusive rights of such a body should not be interfered with by the executive as is proposed to be done under Clause 4 of the Bill.

TRADE CONTROL

Clauses 9 and 10 of the Bill empower Government to supersede any Board of Directors and appoint in its place such persons as it thinks fit to constitute a Board of control. After the appointment of such a Board of control under section 9, Government can under the power vested in it under clause 10 declare that after a certain date any forward contract entered into except by or through the agency of a member of a recognised Cotton Association shall be void and no Court shall entertain any suit or proceedings relating to any contract declared to be void under the provisions of sub-section (1) and that no claim shall be allowed in any Court for the recovery of any commission, brokerage, fee, or reward of any such contract. Moreover, a penalty clause has been incorporated with a view to punish any person entering into such contract with a fine not exceeding Rs. 1000/-. For any temporary political phase, it is not proper to enact such legislation as would ultimately defeat the very purpose for which the enactments is sought to be made.

JAPANESE "DUMPING"

Immediate Action Urged By Indian Merchants

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce on 16th inst:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber deeply regret that Government have inordinately delayed in taking any decision on the question of protection to the cotton textile industry against the dumping of Japanese goods, as a result of the ever-declining Yen. Since last telegram was sent the Yen exchange has gone down still further and it is apprehended that it may go down still more.

The committee fear that unless the Government announce their immediate decision, the proposed additional protection, may be negatived in advance by further depreciation of the Yen. The committee therefore urge immediate and urgent action to meet the eventuality, making automatic provision in the protection granted for further emergency."

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday tenders to the amount of £7,080,000 at 1s. 6 3/32 d. were received and allotted approximately 7 per cent. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 23rd instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

"CARUSO OF PORTUGAL"

LOMELINO DA SYLVA, FAMOUS PORTUGUESE LYRIC TENOR TO SING IN BOMBAY.

Bombay music-lovers are to have the unusual pleasure of hearing a famous Portuguese singer at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sept. 1.

Lomelino da Sylva, who has earned world-wide fame as the Caruso of Portugal is a comparatively young man but he has appeared in nearly all the famous opera houses of the world and is now on a tour of the world. He has passed from triumph to triumph in the Far East. Manila feted him, Singapore acclaimed him. Now he is in Bombay where he is sure of a great reception. He goes from here to Goa.

Lomelino da Sylva has a tenor voice of pure quality as well as power and his singing reveals the highest degree of culture and artistic interpretation. He will sing in Bombay the most famous songs from his repertoire. in French, Spanish, Italian and English.

Lomelino da Silva was born in Madeira Island in the year 1896.

Destined to the army, he was promoted to an officer, but owing to his musical inclinations and to the enthusiasm aroused among his listeners, when as an amateur, he presented himself for the first time in public, it was suggested to him to give up his military career for that of singing.

He sailed for Italy and studied under the great maestros, Giovanni Laura and the late Ercole Pizzi, both of Milan.

He made his debut at the "Theatre Dal Verme" in Milan singing the operas "Rigoletto" and "Boheme". Since then he has sung through Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, England and South America, either in opera or concert, several times.

In Madeira, in order to perpetuate forever the talent of the artist, a "Lapide" (marble tablet) has been erected in his honour in the principal theatre. This same ceremony has been repeated in several places.

In one of his later performances in Lisbon President, Carmona of the Portuguese Republic awarded him the distinguished commendation "Christ" (the Portuguese Honour Legion) He went to the United States for the first time in 1926 and, being immediately contracted by the Metropolitan Opera Co. of Philadelphia, toured Pennsylvania (where he made his American debut with Tito Ruffo) New York, and most of the musical states.

Recently he has been enthusiastically feted at Honolulu Hawaii, Shanghai, Macaw, and Hongkong.

LATE MR. SHEIKH HASAN ALI

Popular Police Officer

Bombay, Wednesday

After putting in 25 years meritorious service in the Bombay City Police force Mr. Sheikh Hasan Ali, Inspector of the Crimes Branch expired this morning in the Police Hospital. The late Mr. Hasan Ali rose from the ranks and was highly respected by one and all in the police force.

During the recent communal riots in the city he had to do particularly heavy work which impaired his already indifferent health. He was admitted to the hospital three weeks ago and was recently operated upon. In him the police force has lost a veteran, whose devotion to duty and efficiency was recognised.

His leaves behind him a widow, a married daughter, a child and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Fire In Oil Mill

Bombay, Wednesday.

A fire broke out to-day at 1 p.m. in a Galvanised Oil shed in the Elephant Oil Mills on the Victoria Road. An alarm was raised and fire engines from Babulnath Tank Road, Byculla and Sewri reached the place, and the firemen found that that it was well ablaze. They brought the fire under control within fifteen minutes and the fire was extinguished soon.

The mill is insured and damages are said to be about Rs. 10,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

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Bank Street, Fort,
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PILES

CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of pessaries of "PILESO RINE a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT,
KARACHI.

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REVISIONAL CLASSES
HAVE STARTED WORK AT

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
FORT, BOMBAY.
ENROL IMMEDIATELY.
TIME:—8 to 9 A.M.

MAHOMED ALI ROAD HOLD-UP CASE

All Accused Let Off As Magistrate was Of Opinion That There Were Discrepencies In Evidence

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate Special Court, in what is known as the "Mohamadali Road revolver hold-up case" in which Alimgul Azimkhan, (leader) Siddiq Abdulla, Pailwan, Ibrahim and Rustom Mohemad stood chargd with armed dacoity and abetting. The case against Rustam Mohamad, who was lying in the hospital was separated from this case. After hearing the prosecution story the Magistrate discharged all the accused. In passing orders the Magistrate remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused as there had been several descripensies in the evidence the sum total which made the complainant's story incredible.

"FALSE AND MALICIOUS EVIDENCE"

The Magistrate characterised the evidence of Osman Ismail as false and malicious. He also referred to the way in which Osman behaved while in the witness-box from where he resorted to abuse the accused.

FURNITURE MERCHANT RELIEVED OF CASH

The prosecution story was that on May 14 at 2 p.m. the accused with a few others went to the secondhand furniture shop on the Mahomedali Road and removed from the complainant, Adam Usman Rs. 285-7-0 and his gold buttons at the point of a pistol and lathies. The complainant's father Osman Ismail, who was informed by his son about the dacoity sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police on May 22. The police acting on the information given by Osman arrested the above accused.

Adam Osman giving evidence stated that he knew all the accused. On the day in question when the accused came up to his shop. He was so stunned and terrified that he did not inform the Police but infomed his father after half an hour.

TOO TERRIFIED TO INFORM POLICE

Cross-examined the witness stated that he had got Rs. 285-7-0 from his father just that morning to buy secondhand furniture. He was too terrified to run up to the Police Station and inform them or to tell any of the neighbours. It was not true that there are policemen stationed very near the shop. After the accused had left the shop he went and informed his father who later sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police.

Osman Ismail giving evidence corroborated the evidence of his son.

Cross-examined he stated that he did not even attempt to go to nearest Police Station as he was afraid to get out of his house as the riots were going on. He did not even try to post a card to the police as there was no post-box near his place.

During the course of his evidence, the witness resorted to abuse the accused and stated that he knew all the accused for a long time, they had threatened to assault him many times.

TWO PETITIONS AGAINST ALIMGUL

The defence counsel asked the Magistrate permission to see the petition. From the petition it was found out that Osman Ismail had sent two petitions to the Police Commissioner regarding Alimgul and others. Once on May 2 and the other time on the very day when the dacoity is said to have taken place. Here the Defence addressing the Court said that from the attitude of the witness towards the accused in the witness-box as well as from the two petitions that were sent to Police Commissioner prior to the alleged dacoity it could be seen that he was against the accused and was trying to implicate the accused in some case or other.

Two other police officers who effected the arrests of the accused gave evidence.

Messrs. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Kamalaker, S. A. Shete and Lakhani appeared for the accused and Mr. W. K. Manker conducted the prosecution. Inspector Sirazi was in charge of the case.

After the judgment was delivered, Alimgul, Pailwan and Ibrahim were taken by Inspector Sirazi to the Commissioner of Police.

POLICE EXCESSES IN CHITTAGONG

DISCIPLINARY ACTION TO BE TAKEN

CALCUTTA, August 16.

Mr. R. N. Reid, the Home Member, made a statement after interpellations in the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon on certain incidents in Chittagong in August and September 1931 and the Government's conclusion on them. "The Government" he said; have considered very carefully the report of the Commissioner on those incidents and all other information available and have also been in close consultation with the Government of India, on the subject."

"The conclusion they have come to is that following on the intense feeling aroused by the murder of Khan Bahadur Maulvi Asanullah on August 30, 1931, coupled with the long continued strain to which local officers had been subjected for a period of over 18 months, certain breaches of discipline were committed and certain damage was done to private property which cannot be condoned.

"As a result of this the Government have taken suitable disciplinary action against the officers at fault. I am authorised to state that this action has the full approval of the Government of India. Certain claims, for compensation have been put forward and are being dealt with on their merits."—A.P.

PREMIER'S AWARD UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page 1).

with the total alienation from the majority community?

ESTRANGEMENT

It is needless to say that the Muslim Nationalists can never accept any communal decision which is based on separate electorates. In its very nature it can neither be fair nor equitable. It will only tend to perpetuate the dissensions and differences which we are all anxious to eradicate. Sir Austen Chamberlain said at the League of Nations:" It was certainly not the intention of those who have devised the system of minority protection, to establish in the midst of a nation a community which would remain permanently estranged from national life." The Prime Minister apparently does not agree with Sir Austen, for the one certain result of the award will be permanently to estrange the Muslim community from national life. The Muslim Nationalists can be no party to it.

The Premier's decision is not worth the paper on which it is published. It decides nothing; it satisfies nobody. Instead of settling the communal question it raises it in a much more emphasised and aggravated form. All those who hold Nationalist views and have an abiding faith in the future of their country, must make another serious effort to settle this domestic problem through a domestic agency.

THAT "FRIEND OF INDIA"!

His "Fair & Honest Award" !!!

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

At long last, the Premier has published has statement; and calls it Fair and Honest Award! Is it so, please? Let us analyse it briefly.

(1) It is not an Award; for the parties mentioned therein have neither appointed nor accepted him as the sole Arbitrator! Hence to call it an Award is a misnomer.

(2) Is it fair and honest? Well, that depends on what the Premier means by these expressions.

(3) If by fair, the Premier means handsome it is certainly a handsome gift to Muslim communalists.

(4) If by honest, the Premier means consistent, then certainly the alleged Award is consistent with the policy of profiting by dividing a people.

(5) But judged from the standpoint of truth, the Premier's statement is not an Award; neither it is fair, nor is it honest. How's that? Let us see.

(6) If fair means equitable, how can the Premier retain Muslim weightage, even where they are in a minority, and at the same time give them a majority in Bengal and the Punjab? The Muslims cannot eat the cake and have it too!

(7) Further, if honest means righteous, how can the Premier perpetuate communal electorates, when he knows, so well, that they have led to acute dissensions, fractions and free fight in India?

(8) His apologia that the Communities could not come to terms, and so he had to do the unpleasant task is quite unacceptable, as it is untenable. For did not the Tories, the Die-Hards, and the European businessmen egg on the Muslims not to make terms with Gandhiji? Did they not plan and execute a separate Pact? Let Mr. MacDonald know that by now he is thoroughly unmasked in India.

SIND HINDU OPPOSITION

A Pawn In Anglo-Muslim Game

Mr. S. S. Tolani, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council representing the largest Hindu division in Sind, writes:—

The communal award weakens the Hindus in all their majority provinces much more than was originally anticipated, and places them at the mercy of smaller as well as bigger minorities.

In Bengal, the Europeans, who get 10 per cent. of the seats will rule the roost, whereas the Mihamedans in the Punjab get quite a workable communal majority. On the whole I do not see why the Mahomedans should at all be dissatisfied when they along with the Europeans of Bengal are the most favoured community under this Award. On the contrary, they must jubilate at the rather too complete success of their agitation.

I am utterly opposed to the double representation given to the Depressed Classes. The seats allotted to them should have been reserved in the Hindu constituencies.

A more vicious principle has been adopted by dividing women constituencies on communal lines.

As representing the biggest Hindu constituency in Sind on the Bombay Legislative Council, opposed to the very principle of separation, I must say that His Majesty's Government's references to Sind do not satisfy us at all. They hint that a subvention would be granted if federal finances permitted it in future. As there was no question of subvention when the principle of separation was accepted at the first Round Table Conference, it is going beyond the commitments entered into at the R.T.C., to suggest a subvention if federal finances allow it.

TRUMP CARD.

It appears His Majesty's Government want to use Sind as a trump card, to be played at the very last moment, to bargain for full All-India Muslim support for their future constitutional plans by offering one crore of rupees as a subvention to Sind. Sindh thus, has been and is being used as a pawn in high politics both by the Mahomedans and His Majesty's Government. The case for separation on its real merits is contemptible but, discretion has been banished to Bedlam on account of a fanatic demand for separation on the Muslim side and a too ready anxiety on the part of His Majesty's Government to placate the Mahomedans by conceding even their most unreasonable demands.

Muslims Got More Than They Bargained For

KARACHI, Aug. 17.

In a statement on the communal award, Dr. F. T. Hingorani, President of the Karachi Hindu Mahasabha, says that the award will satisfy none except the Muslims who have got more than they bargained for.

On the question of the separation of Sind, he says that the British Government has committed a breach of trust by substituting the words "if satisfactory means of financing Sind can be found" for the words "provided Sind is able to meet the expenditure involved."

Dr. Hingorani concludes that the Hindus will take concerted action as soon as the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha in Delhi on 20th August decides what course of action to take.—A. P.

CALCUTTA COMMENT

Communal Bitterness

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The Calcutta press, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, features the communal award, the former in headlines strongly expressing dissatisfaction.

"Liberty" declares that the communal award will aggregate communalism, while the "Amritabazar Patrika" in a leading article asserts that the solution will retard the progress of Indian nationalism for more than two decades and instead of bringing peace and concord in the land will largely aggrevate communal bitterness.

Writing under the caption "Punitive Award", "Advance" exclaims; The communal bullies have won the day," and continues to affirm that the Premier has paid his reactionary supporters the price of his office.

The "Statesman" writes: Whatever the criticism there may be as regards one more seat here or one less there, the award does broadly and honestly carry out the intention that the minorities shall have a voice in the Government until such time as India can conduct her affairs as one nation.—A. P.

Bombay Liberals On Premier's Award

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Wednesday evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

"Without expressing any opinion at this stage on the merits of the communal award and without prejudice to the views expressed on the questions by the last session of the National Liberal Federation held in Bombay the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association earnestly urge upon the various communities concerned that they should not allow their views about this award to hamper or obstruct the further consideration of the various important constitutional problems that yet remain to be solved in order to secure genuine Self-Government for India."

Andhras Oppose Formation Of "New Orissa"

A meeting of Andhra public of Kalyan was held under the presidentship of Syt. Manda Ramamurti and the following resolutions, among others were unanimously passed:—

That this meeting of Andhra public of Kalyan resolves that the inclusion of certain parts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts into the proposed new Orissa Province is detrimental to the better interests of Andhras of those parts and records its opinion that no portions of Ganjam and Vizag Districts should be included in the new proposed Orissa Province.

That this meeting is of opinion that the proposal of the new proposed Orissa Province should be kept in abeyance, in view of the financial deficit, till such time the question of formation of provinces on a linguistic basis is finally decided and adopted.

GUILLOTINE AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.

The closing stage of the Ottawa Conference has been postponed from Thursday to Saturday, when there are reasonable hopes that an agreement will be reached. The Irish ministers have cancelled their passages home in order to continue the negotiations with the Dominions.—Reuter.

SETH GOVIND DAS

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR, Aug. 17.

Seth Govinddas with Mrs. Govinddas and Ratnakumari Devi, their daughter, arrived here yesterday. It is stated that Mrs. Govinddas will be treated by the Jaipur physician, Dr. Lachhiramji.

VOTE FOR EVERY MATRICULATE

Bengal Municipal Bill Debate

Calcutta, Aug. 16.

Considerable progress was made to-day in the discussion of the Bengal Municipal Bill at the Bengal Legislative Council when the House disposed of nearly 200 amendments.

The main discussion centred round the attempt of Khan Bahadur Azizul Haq to lower the standard of franchise, his idea being that bare literacy should be the qualification of voters. The minister opposed the amendment, which was defeated by 57 votes to 26.

The House accepted the franchise qualification as embodied in the Bill. Thus the passing of the matriculation examination will qualify a person to vote in municipal elections.—A.P.

TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR

For Carrying A Pistol During Riots

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Siddiq abdulla, who was discharged in the "Mohemadali Road revolver hold-up case" was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate Special Court Mazagaon charged with being in possession of and armed with a pistol and ammunition. The Magistrate found him guilty under both the charges and sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment.

On May 17 at 3 p.m. the accused was going on a cycle along the Mohemadali Road towards Bhendy Bazar. When he reached the junction of Mohemadali Road and Musjid Bunder Road he was challenged and asked to stop by Sergeant Rimmer of the Patton Road Police station. The accused who was dressed with a lungi and a "banian" got down from his cycle and the police officer noticed that something was hidden under his clothes. The officer caught hold of him. Police constables on duty ran up to the spot. The accused brought out a pistol and a magazine containing eight live cartridges. When the police officer was examining the pistol a shot went off. The accused was arrested and taken to the Patton Road Police station where the police came to know later that he was also connected with armed dacoity case.

ACCUSED'S VERSION.

The accused in his statement said that he had picked up the revolver on Mohemadali Road and as he did not knew to use it and as he had picked it up from the road he went to the Patton Road police station to give it to the officer on duty. As there were none there and on being told that Sergeant Rimmer was on duty on the Mohemadali Road, he came there to inform him about the find and hand it over to him. He had no intention of taking part in the riots.

There was a heated argument between the Magistrate and Mr. S. A. Shete, the defence counsel, regarding the question of the charge. The counsel stated that the accused could be charged only under one section and that was for being in possession of a pistol and ammunition without a licence. The accused could not be charged with "armed with a pistol."

MAN WITH CONVICTIONS.

Before passing the sentence the Prosecutor asking for a deterrent sentence stated that the accused has had many previous convictions including four for armed dacoity.

The Magistrate took a very serious view of the offence and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

"SANDAL" PROCESSION TO MUSLIM PIR'S TOMB

Thousands of Muslim devotees of Pir Sayed Shah Nawaz Shah Qadri joined the annual 'Sandal" procession on Wednesday night which started from Zakaria Street and reached the Pir's tomb at Mangalwadi on Queen's Road after nearly four hours.

The procession which started at 8-30 p.m. was only a couple of hundreds strong and consisted mostly of Cutchi Memons. But it swelled in numbers as it proceeded along the Muslim localities and when reached its destination the crowd numbered over 5,000.

The Pydhownie police took all precautions and the processionists were not allowed to carry sticks or any other weapons with them. A particular route was prescribed and a number of police officers and a posse of police accompanied the processionists and escorted them to the Pir's tomb at Mangalwadi when they reached at midnight.

DAWOODI BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Protest against the action of the Muslim ex-Minister, who was responsible for the withdrawal of the exemption granted to the Dawoodi Bohras by the Government of Bombay from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act, was made at a meeting of Dawoodi Bohras held yesterday at Kasari Hussain Baug, Dharamsi Street, Bhendi Bazaar. Seth Abdullabhai Faizullabhai Munim presided.

The meeting expressed its regret at the attitude of the Government in so far totally ignoring all protests and failing even to acknowledge the communications to give an opportunity to the community to wait upon the Governor in deputation on the subject.

This meeting authorised a committee once more to communicate with the Government to grant an opportunity of waiting in deputation on the Governor, and gave full support to Sardar Sayedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb to take necessary steps for the purpose of having the community permanently exempted from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923.

FOREIGN WORDS IN URDU

HYDERABAD, (Deccan),

Whether it was essential to assimilate as many foreign words as possible in the Urdu language or the progress and enrichment of it or not, was the subject of a controversy at a lecture on "The Progress of Urdu Literature", delivered on Tuesday by Maulana Khaja Hasan Nizami of Delhi, a prominent Muslim leader. The meeting was presided over by Nawab Mirza Yar Jung. Chief Justice of Hyderabad.

The lecturer strongly deprecated the modern tendency of interpollating English words in the Urdu language, but used many English words in the course of his speech in Urdu. this fact was piquantly pointed out by the President who held that it was essential to assimilate foreign words in the Urdu language as it was absolutely impossible to keep Urdu free especially from an admixture of English in the light of modern progress.—A. P.

ACTION AGAINST LAWYERS

Sedition Sentence Sequel

NAGPUR, Aug. 16.

A case under the Legal Practitioners Act against several lawyers, including Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, a Congress leader of Raipur, were heard to-day by a bench composed of Messrs. R. E. Pollock and G. L. Subedar, Additional Judicial Commissioners.

Orders have been reserved in most cases. Pandit Shukla submitted a written statement in the course of which he admitted having been convicted for the offence of sedition, but asserted that he did not bring the Government into contempt or hatred. Concluding, his statement Pandit Shukla requested the court to take action against him if he was not considered fit to practise as a pleader.

Pandit Shukla is serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year in the Nagpur Central Jail as an "A" class prisoner. He was brought from the jail to the court under a police escort.

It is understood that the Local Government have constituted a medical board to examine Mr. M V. Abhyankar in jail. The board will examine him to-morrow.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Eleven students were arrested this morning for attempting to hoist Congress flags in different parts of Calcutta.—A.P.

Shivaprasad Gupta Ordered To Quit Benares

BENARES, Aug. 17.

Notices were served this morning on Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta who was recently released from gaol and two other persons directing them to leave Benares City and District within 24 hours and abstain from returning for a period of one month.—A. P.

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Ancillary Industries In Textile Manufacture

Suggestions To Indian Merchants' Chamber

(By Textile Engineer.)

In a written statement to the Tariff Board regarding protection to the Indian Textile Industry the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber make a strong plea to give a full support to the ancillary and subsidiery industries created and to be created in India, to supply the needs of the textile industry, so far as machinery spare parts and general stores are concerned. It has been further stated that the manufacturers of the articles required by the mills suyer from (1) prejudice of the consumer who are in favour of the imported articles (2) real disabilities in the nature of getting the proper raw materials and (3) excessive and heavy tariffs on the raw materials which they use.

The committee has further pressed the need of a system of protective tariff that would not bring about one-sided progress but would help the cognate industries to develop also. It is suggested that (a) a survey of the articles produced and a periodical report on articles not manufactured in India, should be made and (b) subsidies should be granted on the bases of quality and origin in the matter of articles required by the mills spoken of generally as "stores". In order to bring about this without burdening the tax-payer further, the Committee rightly says that a certain portion of the duty should be reserved for the purpose of subsidies.

FOSTERING SMALLL INDUSTRIES.

The committee has no doubt done a great service by placing *before the tariff board their views* on the development and growth of *small industries in India.* Whether the Tariff Board will include *these views in their recommendations, and if they do include them* whether Government will act accordingly is another matter, but *the fact remains that for India to* be self-supporting, the state help is essential. The committees or commissions appointed in India can only make recommendations. The whole case has to be submitted to the Government with whom lies the final power of action and from the past experience it can be stated that only temporary relief or nothing results after thorough investigation and considerable expenditure, even though important industries in India like Steel, Match, Textile, and several other subsidiary industries are handicapped on account of foreign imports.

PROGRESS MADE.

As regards the manufacture of "Textile Accessories" required by the Industry in India it can be stated that during the past few years considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of (1) spare parts of Textile machinery (2) wooden materials required in this machinery (3) Ropes and bandings required for driving the machines (4) Leather accessories for textile machinery. and last but not the least, (5) Sizing materials and other chemicals used in the textile industry.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber recently organised an exhibition of Textile accessories and most of the articles manufactured in India were well-represented at this exhibition. But merely holding an exhibition does not serve any other purpose except that of propaganda through advertisement.

BOMBAY'S LEAD

So far as machinery spare parts are concerned Bombay produces most of them as good in quality as the imported ones at a much lower price. All *gear wheels, pulleys, brackets etc,* are manufactured here and some *of the users are quite* satisfied. Factories have been *established in Bombay to manufacture* wooden articles such as lattices, picking. *sticks, loom sleys,* heald Frames, etc., and *for want of proper* survey of the Indian forests the *manufacturers are sometimes handicapped and find great difficulty* in deciding about the quality of wood for a particular article to be manufactured out of it. So far as I know, some manufacturer have recently started import of wood from America to suit the requirements of the textile industry. If there were a proper survey of the forests, it would have been possible for these merchants to know whether a similar wood can be obtained from Indian forests before going to the foreign country. The natural resources of India remain unexploited till to-day and the Indians have to depend on foreigners for their needs.

CASE FOR TARIFF

Ropes and bandings as manufactured in India now satisfy many consumers but the manufacturing process is carried out by hand. If a prohibitive tariff is imposed on ropes imported, I am sure, there would be enterprisers to install the machinery for this manufacture. Among the leather goods required by the mills such as, roller skins. pickers, buffers, beltings, etc., successful efforts have been made in Ahmedabad and Bombay to manufacture them to the entire satisfaction of the consumers so far as quality and price are concerned. The process adopted to manufacture these articles cannot be said to be scientific and accurate as most of the work is carried on by hand.

EXPERT HELP ESSENTIAL.

Most of the manufacturers possess practically no knowledge about the machinery required to make these articles but are always keen to make improvements and learn something about *the machines such as power driven presses etc., It is necessary* that these manufacturers should *be supplied with expert help in* order that subsidiary industries *may fully develop.*

Recently attempts are being *made to manufacture chemicals* used in textile industry. Private small factories manufacture these *chemicals but for want of capital, lack of business organisation,* and technical knowledge, it *has been found always difficult*

(Continued on next page).

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ON THE BRINK OF UNKNOWN

Political Conditions In Germany To-day

NAZISM HAS REACHED ITS PEAK

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A military dictatorship has been proclaimed in Prussia—that is the meaning of the "emergency decree." The purpose of that dictatorship is to get rid of the constitutional Prussian Government and more especially to take the police out of the hand of that Government (which is a Government of the moderate Left), out of the hand of the civilians, and to place the police under the control of the military, who, with General von Schleicher as the Minister of War, are the allies of Hitler and his Nazis.

What has happened now is that the Nazis have been paid for the support they gave the Von Papen Government. They have long been agitating for this.

The Nazis have been pushed in the defensive by the advance of the Iron Front. In the coming Reichstag elections they stand to lose by comparison with the presidential and Prussian elections. Such a loss—even if it is slight—means that they are receding. The Socialists stand to gain—and after the 'coup d'etat' (for it is a coup d'etat) they stand to gain far more. Unless the Communists are eliminated—perhaps by suppression—the Nazis and the rest of the Right have no chance of a majority.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL POSITION.

The Nazis no longer want elections—but they want Prussia even more than the Reich, and now the first step has been taken towards letting them have it. So eminent a jurist as Anschutz considers the coup d'etat a breach of the Constitution. So do the Prussian and Bavarian Governments.

But the Supreme Court at Leipzig—which is to give judgment—can hardly be expected to give independent judgment, for, amongst other reasons, it will surely shrink from implying that the Constitution has been violated with the connivance of President von Hindenburg (who with the Chancellor von Papen has signed the Emergency Decree).

NO REGARD FOR HINDENBURG.

But, whatever the Supreme Court may say, Hindenburg is no longer the guardian of the German Constitution in the eyes of the German people. The millions who voted for him, not because he was their man, but because they believed he would allow neither the letter nor the spirit of the Constitution to be violated, have for some time felt a growing uneasiness, but to-day their disillusionment is complete.

That the Constitution has been violated is beyond any doubt. Hindenburg, who at the request of the Von Papen Government allowed the ban on the brown uniforms to be removed, is, in the eyes of the working class, associated almost as much as the Government with the sanguinary disorders that were precipitated by the appearance of uniformed Fascist gangsters in the streets.

The Socialist leader, Dr. Breitscheid, said in public:

Hindenburg believes in a God. Is he prepared, in the presence of that God, to accept the responsibility for the killed and the wounded of the last seven weeks?

This was the first public expression given to a deep-seated, popular disillusionment. To-day the very last vestige of regard which millions of workmen still had for Hindenburg has completely gone. The Hindenburg legend no longer exists.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The plea on which the Government has carried out its coup de'etat is the thinnest possible. The Government has construed a Communist danger when none exists. It has accused the Prussian Government of not dealing effectively enough with Communist disorders, whereas the Prussian police have, if anything, been excessively ruthless in truncheoning and shooting Communists. Not Communists but the Von Papen Government precipitated the disorders (in which more than a hundred men and women have been killed already).

The Communists are not responsible, even in the second place—far greater than theirs is the responsibility of the Nazis. It is true that the Communists have sometimes attacked the Nazi gangsters when it would have been better to refrain (as the more disciplined Socialist workmen refrained), but in the majority of cases it was the Brown Shirts who were the aggressors, and if an excuse were needed for proclaiming a milieary dictatorship, the Brown Shirts (whose very existence is a provocation) would have offered an excuse far more reasonable than the one offered by the Communists.

Every objective outside observer knows that the Prussian Government is perfectly able to maintain law and order. But it has been hampered in its task by the Von Papen Government, which to satisfy the party that of all parties was most responsible for the disorders now charges the Prussian Government with inability to deal with him.

OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

The Secretary of State, Dr. Plancke, received the foreign press recently and declared, amongst other things, that the 'Communist' disorders at Altona last week-end the 'action' long prepared and well organised by the Communists, and the defective determination of the Prussian Government to suppress such things made the Von Papen Government feel obliged to take the 'temporary' measures it has taken recently.

The Von Papen Government may tell its own people what it likes, but it cannot tell such things to detached observers and expect to be believd. Not a word was said, incidentally, about the Nazi disorders that have taken place all over the country. Martial law has been proclaimed in Berlin—trouble was feared in those quarters of the city where the Government buildings are,—and summary courts can now sentence offenders to death against the stipulation of the law.

The president, the vice president and the commander of the Prussian police were arrested, but have been released since. Herr Severing (Minister of the Interior) declared that he would not budge from his position, and only gave way after being threatened for a long time.

What has happened to-day is a repetition—only much more successful—of the Kapp Putsch in 1920, and of the Hitler-Ludendorff Putsch in 1923.

WHAT THE 'LEFT' MAY DO

But what of the other side? The Socialist party and the trade unions met. The results of their deliberations are not yet known, but the preponderant tendency at the moment is that the reply of the German Left to the coup d'etat must be given in the elections and that of the Reichstag does not meet (both things would be flagrant violations of the Constitution), then the weapon of the general strike must be used.

The greatest difficulty of the Socialist and trade union leaders is to maintain the discipline of the rank and file, as the bitterness and the fury of the German working class have reached boiling-point. Partial strikes (doomed to failure) and deeds of violence, or even sporadic risings, are feared by the Socialists themselves. To expect the working class to take the outrages committed by the brown-shirted gangsters calmly and then to accept a military dictatorship and the resurgent menace of the old and hated militarism of the Hohenzollerns without flinching is expecting the almost superhuman.

But all that can be done to maintain the discipline which is now such an absolute necessity if the German Labour movement is not to be crushed is being done by the Socialist and trade union leaders and by their press.

No one can foretell what will happen next. Germany is on the brink of the unknown—she may be plunged into civil war and chaos any day now. Her territorial unity is menaced. Bavaria has already put herself in opposition to what the Papen Government has done to-day. Class unity has ceased to exist—never has the class war shown itself with such stark nudity as now. All the rest is uncertainty and deepest concern.

FORD'S GENEROSITY

—:o:—

SECURES RELEASE & STANDS SURETY FOR KID McCOY

Post In Car Works

Serving a twenty years' sentence for murdering his "fiancee', and wounding two other persons at Los Angeles, Kid McCoy, the former boxing champion and star, has been released after serving only five years through the intervention of Henry Ford.

From a prison cell to a comfortable cottage provided by Henry Ford at Detriot and the certainty of a job for life as physical instructor at the Ford Works there is Kid McCoy's stroke of good fortune.

The boxer ran amok after a quarrel with his sweetheart nearly six years ago. The girl was killed, and two other people injured.

MILLIONAIRE SECURITY

At first put down to political "pull" exercised by friends outside, it is now known that McCoy's release was brought about through the influence of Henry Ford, the Motor Car King, who has interested himself in the case, and has insisted that McCoy was more to be pitied than blamed because of the way he had been treated by the woman.

Mr. Ford not only used all the influence he could command, but intimated to the authorities that if McCoy was released he was prepared to give him a comfortable job and become surety for his future good behaviour.

The move that was being made was kept secret from McCoy himself, and it was only when he was summoned to the private office of the prison governor that he heard of Mr. Ford's offer.

AT THE RINGSIDE

In a statement after his release McCoy said:—

"I am grateful to Mr. Ford for the interest he has taken in me, and the chance he gives me to make good. I am determined not to let him down. Mr. Ford has always been interested in the fight game, and I have seen him close to the ringside in many of my own fights as well as at others.

"More than once he has come to see me in training, and gave me to understand that if at any time he could be of use to me he would gladly be it."

ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURE

(Continued from previous page.)

to push their sales in competition with well organised foreign firms even though the prices may be competitive in certain cases.

The manufacturers of the textile accessories find it very difficult to sell their goods in many mills. The minds, even of the Indian consumers, have been denationalised on account of the long and continuous use of the foreign articles for nearly 75 years and this mentality is required to be changed first.

SUGGESTION TO INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

As the Indian Merchants' Chamber is interested in the progress and welfare of Indian-owned industries, there are many things which this body can do so far as Textile Industry is concerned. I hope the Chamber will consider the following suggestions:—

(1) The Indian Merchants' Chamber can apoint a committee of technical persons only, to investigate into the manufactures of the Textile Accessories and report thereon.

(2) The Indian Merchants' Chamber can ask for the co-operation of the Millowners' Association.

(3) It can call a conference of all the manufacturers of the Textile Accessories especially from Bombay Presidency and then help the manufacturers to form a Textile Accessories Manufacturers' Association without which no progress can be achieved.

(4) It can make a collection of the best imported articles to compare with those manufactured here.

(5) It can approach the Indian Central Cotton Committee to instal some machines of spinning and weaving in order that actual tests would be taken on these machines working them with the Indian made articles before they are put on the market. So far as expenses are concerned for installing, say a loom, a ring frame etc., they should be met by the manufacturers and the millowners and this can be arranged by the Chamber.

The Chamber can represent, then, the case of manufacturers more strongly after similar preliminary investigations, either before the Government or those millowners who would not use Indian articles.

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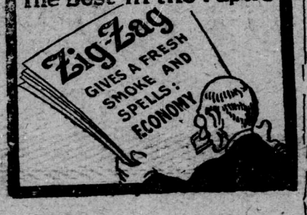

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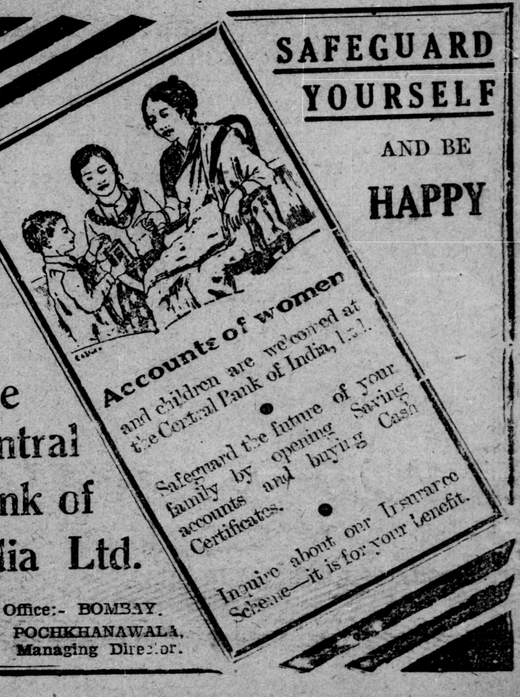
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FARM BOARD AND CO-OPS. LET THEIR COTTON GO DAILY

Southern Hedge Selling Checks Advance

TRADE AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

Wall-Street Market Keeps Firm

The New York Cotton Futures Market was active and strong on Tuesday on account of active buying stimulated by strength of the Wall-Street market but later declined partially on realising.

TEXAS CROP POOR

Beneficial rains are reported in Texas but they are not likely to do any material improvement in the crop prospects. Excessive heat has prematurely opened bolls and now the crop has stopped growing. It is estimated that the total crop in Texas will be about 3½ million bales.

FARM BOARD AND CROPS

The Federal Farm Board and Co-operative marketing societies are daily selling a portion of their stocks but the offerings are absorbed by trade and speculative buying. There is some improvement in trade conditions in the States and as long as crop accounts continue unfavourable, prices are likely to keep on improving.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

Southern Hedge Selling is also now becoming an important price making factor but so far these sales are readily absorbed as stocks of cotton in consuming establishments are low.

COTTON SYNDICATE

It is reported that Syndicate in the United States is holding 2 millions bales for higher prices. Apart from the abnormal depression present prices of cotton are undoubtedly low. The inaction of the Gold Standard had forced the contraction of currencies in almost every country resulting in heavy declines in commodity prices. To-day the situation is quite the contrary. Banks are abnormally low and there is abundant supply of both money and credit. This state of monetary conditions are bound to help the recovery and in the long run cotton prices will rule materially higher. Of course seasonal marketing of the new crop will check the advance from time to time, but once these hedges are over, there will always be shortage of contracts.

NEW YORK PRICES

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 points with October Cotton 7.49c. There was heavy buying influenced by firmness of Wall Street during the early part of the session and a rise of 15 points was established, October delivery touching 7.64c. In the afternoon there was increased long liquidation which caused a setback of 11 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 7.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 7.14c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened firm at a rise of 12 to 16 points on general buying which was followed by realising on better sterling exchange. Trade calling and scattered outside buying together with straddle buying provided steady offtake. The market closed at a rise of 16 points. Middling American cotton prices rose 15 points at 5.76 d. per lb.

INDIANS AND EGYPTIANS

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 15 points with January 5.47 and March 5.39. Egyptian Sakels were firm and closed at a rise of 20 points with November 7.94 and January 8.04. Egyptian Uppers were steady and gained 12 points. November 6.98 and January 7.04

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was firm and closed at a further advance of 24 to 30 points. Sakel November 15.48 +24 January 15.70+29 and March 15.95+25. Ashmoni August 12.70+29. October 12.57+29 and December 12.70+30

OUR OPINION

It is difficult to give any decided opinion the immediate outlook. Prices are keeping very steady and there would be a speed response to anything favourable to an advance. The market is inclined to reach higher levels of prices and we would suggest to take advantage of all important setbacks to buy cotton for a long pull.

WALL ST. HOLDING COTTON

Messrs. Theo. Smith & Co. state:—

Favourable reports from Fall River and Worth Street has caused considerable strength in Wall Street. On July 27th September Chicago wheat was 51½ per cent. per bushal Octobner New York Cotton 5.90 cents a lb. but with to-day's price for wheat at 51¼ cents and cotton at 7.53 the disparity of cotton prices then existing as compared with other commodities has been fairly well adjusted. Wall Street is holding cotton on the assumption that further deterioration in crop conditions has taken place since the compilation of the first Bureau report, whilst trade appears cautious in view of the low yield already allowed in the report and expected heavy hedge selling. A private cable from America states rumours are current in Wall Street of a Sndicate supported by Republicans holding 20 lacs bales and large purchases of Securities but well informed Bankers consider the present Wall Street boom is premature since the foreign investors have bought almost at top rates and any change in the International situation may cause heavy realising. Although the market tendency still appears higher we prefer realising on advances with a view to rebuying on good setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 7.64 at 12.37 p. m.

N. Y. October Lowest 7.49 at the opening.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Cables cotton indicate expectation further deterioration. Looks higher.

Liverpool:—Market nervous and irregular. Bears afraid constructive American political news. Sentiment more two sided on advance.

New York:—Cotton — Early strength due to speculative buying. Reacted on profit taking and beneficial rains Texas. Commission Houses absorbing contracts.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

"Farm Board and Co-operative societies are letting their cotton go daily but general trade conditions seem to be improving. Good trade demand, speculation reviving. Think market will advance if crop accounts continue unfavourable. We prefer the buying side".

Messrs. Orvis Brothers and Co. New York:—

"Realising Southern selling checked advance in view of increasing movements moderate spot demand probably advisable lighten long lines."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us as under:—

Light to moderate rainfall in Georgia, Central belt and Western belt. More rain is expected. Market mixed. Short covering meeting liquidation.

Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Slightly warmer in Oklahoma and Texas.

New York Cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas—"North-Texas yellowish, opened prematurely, stopped growing. Now looks like 3½ million for State."

U. S. A. Mills consumption during July 279,000 bales (against 321,000 during June; and 451,000 during July 1931.)

New York: Growing trade and outside demand absorbing hedge selling and long liquidation. Weather map: Onfavourable.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 16.

October	7.53+.06
December	7.70+.06
January 1933	7.80+.10
March 1933	7.91+.06
Middling Spot	7.55+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 16.

October	7.51+.09
December	7.68+.10
Middling Spot	7.41+.07

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 16.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	7.57
January	7.80
March	7.96

New York, Noon Call:—

October	7.60
January	7.81
March	7.99

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 16.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 16.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
August 1932	...	5.61+.19
September 1932	...	5.62+.16
October 1932	5.59	5.64+.16
November 1932	...	5.66+.16
December 1932	...	5.68+.16
January 1933	5.66	5.70+.16
February 1933	...	5.73+.16
March 1933	5.72	5.76+.16
April 1933	...	5.78+.16
May 1933	5.75	5.81+.16
June 1933	...	5.83+.16
July 1933	5.80	5.85+.15
August 1933	...	5.87+.15
Middling Spot	...	5.76+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 16.

Sakellaridis October	7.88
November	7.94
December	7.96
January 1933	8.04
March 1933	8.13
May 1933	8.21
July 1933	8.30
F.G.F. Spot	8.05

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 16.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.33
Fine (Good Staple)	5.54
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.57
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.70
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.66
Fully Good	4.76
Fine	4.86
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.76
Fine	4.86
Superfine	4.96

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 16.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—Aug/Sept. sellers £12/5/0.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent: Aug/Sept. sellers £11/12/6.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 16.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton): Aug/Sept sellers £10/15/0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: August sellers £8/7/6.
Linseed Bombay (London):—Aug/Sept. nominal £11/0/0

LINSEED OIL
London, Aug. 16.

Linseed Oil naked. London, cwt: Sept./Dec. buyers 14/9.
Linseed Oil naked. London, cwt: Jan/April buyers 15/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-0/16.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot: 8-1/2.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug. Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct. Nov./Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 October/Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 384
Banks selling T T 383
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 664.
Banks buying D D 664.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 64 7/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 93.
Banks buying 60 days 90.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90-7-8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 118 1/4.
SINGAPORE —
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA:
Banks selling D D 65 1/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.48 1/4 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/4 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/4 11/16 16th inst.
London/Paris 89.00 16th inst.
London/Belgium 25.15 16th inst.
Loondon/Switzerland 17.90 16th inst.
London/Italy 68.00 16th inst.
London/Berlin 14.64 16th inst.
London/Holland 8.66 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.48 16th inst.
London/New York 3.48 3/4 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5/18/5 15th inst. £5/18/0 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/8 15th inst.; 18 1/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 15th inst.; 18 1/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/2 15th inst.; 28 1/2 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 23/32 per cent 15th inst.; 23/32 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/32 per cent 15th inst.; 1 5/32 per cent. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY BULLION MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Yesterday London market closed unchanged at 18 1/8 while New York spot prices closed 1/4 up at 28 1/2 cents and September delivery declined 5 points at 28.55 with steady tone.

The local market opened steady with Shravan Rs. 56/6 Bhadarva Rs. 57/1. At this level there was heavy selling by a local operator and prices declined. The tone of the market is quite despite firmness of Shanghai Exchange.

Ready Silver	56	0	0
Shravan Delivery	56	1	0
Bhadava Delivery	56	13	0
Ready Bar Gold	29	6	0
Sovereigns	18	9	0
Bhadava Silver Tejimandi	1	12	0

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

New York, Aug. 16.

Covering nears against sales actuals. Spots firm. New Crop under pressure. Large sales Philippines next year deliveries discounts.

September	1.12
December	1.16
March	1.11

LINSEED AND WHEAT.
Bombay, Aug. 17

Linseed Sept. 1932	6	0	3
Linseed May 1933	6	9	3
Wheat Sept. 1932	4	13	6
Wheat May 1933	4	14	3

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 17

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/5 Highest Rs. 33/6 Lowest Rs. 32/14 Closing Rs. 33/.
Castorseeds Delivery May Ouening Rs. 33/5 Highest Rs. 33/15 Lowest Rs. 33/1 Closing Rs. 33/9/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/4 Highest Rs. 35/12 Lowest Rs. 35/ Closing Rs. 35/8.

LONDON METALS.
London August 16.

Copper Braziers	£42-3-4
Yellow metal	£36
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£13-1-8
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	£9-1-4
Tin, English Ingot	£146-1-8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, August 16.

Demand Bills	3.48-3/8
....O xzfifigfi xzfffffffi zffffffffi	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 16.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills. 3 months 1-39/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-53/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 16.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.63
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.63-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	15.08
T.T. London on Madrid	43.38
T.T. London on Milan	67.31
T.T. London on Berne	17.35
T.T. London on Paris	88.75
T.T. London on Prague	117.75
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.48-1/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Narrow Trading Market

UNDERTONE QUIET

Bombay, Aug. 17.

There was restricted business to-day in the Share Bazar and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone of the market was quiet and although there is no fresh development, there was marked absence of buying. Cotton Market is quiet and demand for cloth is also small. Several operators believe that further weakness of Yen will have adverse effect on the demand of Indian mills cloth. Operators anticipated urgent announcement of additional duty on the imports of cloth from Japan but still there are no indications. In this connection it may be noted that Japan has secured large quantities of the supply of raw cotton at considerably low rates and small increase in import duty will have practically very little effect on the prices of Japanese cloth.

ACTIWE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 668, 67, 71.
Century 210, 8, 10.
Colaba 71, 69, 70.
Crescent 46.
Fagul 268, 66, 70, 68.
Indore 357/8 x.d.
Nagpur 270, 66, 68.
New Great 122, 20.
Pearl 152, 51, 53, 51.
Simplex 50.10.
Swadeshi 212, 10.
Burma 356, 53, 55.
Hydro 127-13.
Tram 110.5, 108, 109-6.
Ord. 23/2, 23/4, 22/12, 23/4.
3 1/2 per cent. 69/12/6, 69/6.
1945-55 105/3.
Bunri 14/14.
Indian 197, 196, 97.
Katni Ord. 174.
Katni Df. 660.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 39/8.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	671-4
Century	210
Central India	268-12
Colaba Land	70
Crescent	46- 4
Dawn Mills	471-4
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	32-8
Edward Sassoon	20-0
Finley	70-0
Fazulbhoy	268-12
Gokak	115-0
Hindustan	1460-0
Indian Manfg.	1250-0
Indian Bleaching	143-12
Indore Malwa	337- 8
Kastorchand	7-10
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	124- 6
Lakshmi	900-0
Morarjee	410-0
Madhavjee	7-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	43-12
New Great	120-10
Pearl	151-4
Phoenix	290-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1675-0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45-0
Swan	55-0
Simplex	50-10
Swadeshi	210
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1325-0
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	122-8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	972-8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1052-8
Bombay Tram Ordy.	109-6
Bombay Tram Pref.	69-0
Broach Electric	7-6
Karachi Electric	150-0
Surat Electric	117-8
Suburban Electric	100-0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	127-13
Tata Hydro Pref.	106-2
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107-0
Tata Power Ordy.	577-8
Tata Power Pref.	1206-4
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	126-4
Br. Burma Petrol	2-12-1|2
Bombay Burma Old	355-10
Bombay Burma New	121-4
Bombay Steamer	210-10
Bombay Telephone	53-0
Bombay 6-1|2 p.c. Deb.	52-10
Bellapur Sugar	108-8
Indian Radio Ordy	250-0
Indian Radio Def.	240-0
Indian Mercantile	32-0
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	19
Jupitor Insurance	6-8
Oriental Insurance	1975-0
Vulcan Insurance	5-2
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	6-14
Tata Construction	44
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	23-2
Tata Iron & S. Def.	225-0
Tata 1st Pref.	118-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	39-8
Tata Oil	17-12
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	605
Amritsar Patti Old	91-8
Central Provinces	65-12
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Gujarat	48-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	62-0
Mymensing Gtd.	63-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	65-0
Sialkot Narowall	75-0
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	602-8
Upper Sind Light	64-0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	89-8
Baroda Bank	72-0
Bombay Provincial	53-0
Central Bank	16-12
Eastern Bank	57-8
Imperial F.P.	1152-8
Imperial P.P.	283-2
Union Bank	3-7
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	14-14
Gwalior Cement	10-12
Indian Cement	197-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	174-6
Katni Cement Def.	660
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-5
Punjab Cement Pref.	10-0
Shahabad Cement	206-4
Shivrajpur	13-12
United Cement	72-0

Bombay Cotton Market

SPECULATORS REALISING PROFITS ON IMPROVED CROP OUTLOOK

Weather Clearing Over Cotton Growing Districts

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Yesterday the local cotton futures market closed strong on heavy speculative buying with a view to secure higher rate for the Indore Settlement which is always falling due on every Purnima. There was a fairly large long interest and several professional operators had bought large lines of "call" options and with a view to take full advantage, they were free buyers and Broach A/M. closed at Rs. 229/8 the highest level of the day.

PRICES OPEN LOW

This morning on the news of New York prices 6 to 10 points higher, over market was expected to open at Rs. 229/- for Broach A/M. delivery, but it opened much below private estimate at Rs. 227/-. At the opening there was scattered covering which caused an improvement of annas eight at Rs. 227/8.

BULLS UNLOAD

Professional operators appeared at this level and unloaded a portion of their floating long interest and prices eased off to Rs. 225/3. As soon as selling pressure was over, the market displayed steadier tone and prices recovered to Rs. 226.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Reports of Indian cotton crop were favourable. rains have stopped practically in all the important cotton growing districts. If the present dry weather continues, there will be a good recovery and the crop out-look will improve materially. There is excessive subsoil moisture and of in the absence of rains, cotton plants will flourish, giving hopes of a fairly good yield.

ACREAGE REDUCTION

The first All-India Cotton forecast will be issued by the Government on Thursday the 18th August. According to our private information we believe there will be a reduction of about 6 per cent. in the total area under cotton cultivation for the season 1932-33.

Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 226/8 awaiting Liverpool opening cables.

LIVERPOOL OPENS WEAK

The Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but it opened weak at a decline of 10 points with October 5.54. This news depressed prices in the local market to Rs. 225/3 but one local operator was a steady buyer and prices recovered to Rs. 226.

Later on the market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach J./A.	216/8
Broach A./M.	226
Oomra D./J.	210
Bengal D./J.	184/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 17

August	152.30—3.80
November	161.00—2.90
February	165.60—1.30

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 17

Bengal Superfine	208
Bengal Fine	203
Bengal FG	198
Sindh-Punjab Fine	203
Sindh-Punjab FG	198
Wardha-Hingh Fine	223
Nagpur Savner Fine	223
Yeotmal Fine	218
Arvi Fine	218
Ellichpur Fine	218
Amaro'i Fine	217
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	217
Mulkapur Fine	212
Khandesh Fine	212
Muthia FG	208
Jalna/Sailu FG	212
Burwah Sanavad FG	217
Hinga Ghatgaulpur FG	212
Broach FG	223
Punjab/American	225
Punjab/American mix	215
Cambodia	250
Miraj/Sangli	220
Coompta Good	235
Jinja	305
Busoga	315
Kampala	325

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 17

100 Bussan & Co. Ranala 198
60 Mithabhai Nathoo Kapasin 194½
105 Tata & Co. Bijapur 203
110 B Mavji Jalgaon 203
51 Gokaldas Dossa Aurangabad 203¼
55 Narshi Nagshi Chikhli 215
55 Japan T. & Co. Nimarkheri 215
105 Damji Kaliyanji Ikola 208
80 Nanalal Mamlal Belad 188½

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug. 17

	Sup Fine	F G	Good	
M G Bengal U P	210	206	202	198
M G Rajputana	210	206	202	198
M G Punjab	208	204	200	196
M G Oomra No. 3	220	216	212	...
M G Oomra No. 1	223	224	220	...
M G Oomra No. 2	223	219	215	...
M G Broach No. 2	223	225	221	217
M G Punjab-American	236	235	231	227
M G Surat	282	279	275	271
M G Rajpipla	277	274	270	266

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Aug. 17

	To-day	Total
Broach J./A.	1,100	12,100

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York — Liverpool:— Oct. 371; January 356; March 357.
Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach A./May 228—Liverpool May 5.17 Rs. 24 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:— Broach A./May 22.8—New York May 8.05 Rs. 20 at 3.48 3/8 Cross Rate.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 16.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
Aug/Sept. sellers 27/6.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes: Aug/Sept. sellers 27/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. August sellers 28/-.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 16

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt. 8/-.
C and F Bombay:—Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt 8/0-1/2
C and F Karachi:—Aug/Sept. sellers per cwt 8/0-1/2

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 16.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady
Spot 18-1/8
Forward 18-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 16.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/16/0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3-1\|2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs. 99.7½
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 95-10
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 79-8.
4½ per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99/9
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 89-12
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 97/12
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan Rs. 98
5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 100\|4.
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 102/10.
6-1\|2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs. 104/10
5-1\|2 per cent. 1938\|40 Loan Rs. 101/12

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Rs. 105-3
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 101-10
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/6
6-1\|2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 105\|10.

STATE LOANS.

5-1\|2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs. 103\|8.
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore Rs. 102\|8.
CORPORATION LOANS: Tax-ables
4 per cent B.P.T. 1974 Rs. 74\|4
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 Rs. 73-12
5 per cent. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 88.
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102\|12.
6 per cent. K.P.T. 1936 Rs. 102.
6-1\|2 per cent. B.I.T. 1937 Rs. 104.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1932

Cautious, Critical, Cynical, But United

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT ON COMMUNAL AWARD

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Indian communal award of the British Government has been greeted with a general acknowledgement of its equitable search for compromise and its consideration for minorities, but comment is tempered by considerable scepticism regarding the chance of a universal acceptance of the scheme.

Though recognising that Goverunment have ingeniously fulfilled their promise to facilitate progress of reform, it is pointed out that the only answer to the practicability of the scheme lies in India.

"The Times" says the decision is the definite step in the progress towards self-government, and though it may evoke opposing manifestations from all quarters alike, such opposition would really mean that no scheme of representation can hope to satisfy all Indian parties and no Indian party has obtained complete satisfaction of its political claims.

As a solution of the communal problem, the award is admittedly second best, but a decision is essential. The door is still open for an agreed settlement and leaders of the communities may perhaps be encouraged by the award to make a fresh attempt to reach an understanding. On the other hand, they may prefer to hold the position it assures them.—Reuter.

WEIGHTAGE.

The "Times" continues:

The Bengal and the Punjab problems have been provisionally solved in a manner which should commend itself to moderate opinion. Critics who find fault with such details as the "weightage" given to the Sikh minority in the Punjab or to the Europeans in Bengal, would be overlooking the provisional nature of the award and the inducement it offers to religious or racial minorities to gain the political support of other interests.

Meanwhile, the most important political consequence of the decision is the removal of otherwise insurmountable obstacle to the completion of the task begun by the Round Table Conference, continued by the committees and now to be resumed by the same method of consultation. There is no longer reason for delay on the score of communal difficulties and no justification is left for the suspicion that the National Government have the slightest wish to procrastinate the furtherance of Indian self-government.

PROTESTS AND BRAWLS.

Though communal protests and brawls may temporarily obscure it, a further result of the award is contained in the fact that, this basic decision taken, it should encourage all leaders of moderate opinion in India to turn with renewed hope to a settlement of their differenes by negotiation. At least, it should promote a solution, in a calmer and clearer atmosphere, of the critical problems confronting India.

BOLD AND CLEVER

—:o:—

The "News Chronicle" says that it is a bold and a very clever award, not pretending to contain any element of permanence, but a mere stopgap, compelling admiration for its general liberality, and for turning "separate electorates" into a device ensuring due weight to the down-trodden elements.

The "Daily Herald" says that in the decision as a whole the scales have been held evenly, although there is perhaps some weightage favouring Moslems, but it is not possible finally to judge the scheme from the communal point of view, while the composition and powers of the Central Legislature are unsettled. The journal regards the vote to the depressed classes as a valuable precedent and the provisions for minorities as generous and remarks that the question of representation is not so vital to the masses of Indian workers as the question of franchise.

DARING EXPERIMENT.

Both the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" regard the method of an imposed settlement as very unsatisfactory. The former says that it is a "daring experiment" and expresses misgivings at the lack of finality of the scheme. The latter regards the award as a cogent proof of British sincerity, for which "we expect no credit or thanks from India," and instances is -proposal to give representation to women as of dubious practical value.

The "Daily Mail" characterises the award as "steering into danger" and draws the analogy of the German position, giving no party an adequate majority and leading to bitter struggles.

City comment is gratified at the allotment of further seats to the planting community and to the Bengal Europeans.

DEPRESSED CLASSES

—:o:—

Raja Regrets The Decision

(From Our own Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, and the representative of the depressed classes in the Legislative Assembly, declares in a press interview:

"I cannot say that I am pleased with the communal award. In fact it proves some of the worst fears that had been entertained about it. The Prime Minister and his Government have apparently yielded to the Government of India's recommendation and to Tory pressure. I fear that our cause has been injured beyond repair by the Minorities Pact arrived at in London.

"My first criticism of the pact is that it is written solely with an eye to please Muslims and Europeans. Three most striking instances to prove this are firstly, that even inspite of the unanimous request of women's representatives belonging to both Muslim and non-Muslim communities, women's representatives are to be chosen by communal electorates; secondly, His Majesty's Government are prepared to undertake delimitations of constituencies elsewhere but not in the Punjab; thirdly, they acknowledge the right of Sind for separation, but not yet of the Oriya tracts.

"They give Muslims a communal majority in the Punjab whereas in Bengal they do not do so, because there the handful of Europeans are to be given the balance of the power.

"Then, again, it is clear that this communal decision is to be run more or less in perpetuity. There is no obligation on the Government to order its revision after any limited period and even a provision like that suggested by the Simon Commission, that communal electorates could be wiped out by a vote of the legislature on a certain basis, is not made.

"However, my concern is with the position of the depressed classes. We felt that the arrangement by which we could be voters in the general constituencies and get reserved seats on a population basis would be the most fair to us, but our so-called friends have devised a system by which we are segregated and will not be able to pull sufficient weight in the councils of the Government.

"The number of seats allotted to us in special constituencies are so insignificant compared to the proportion of other communities and interests that we can be treated as politically untouchable for twenty years.

"On the other hand if we run our candidates in general constituencies on the basis of reserved seats we would-have surely secured a voice in the Government in some of the provinces and partly in the Centre.

GREAT BETRAYAL.

"I feel most pained that our delegates to the R. T. C. have injured our interests. What they demanded in the Minorities Pact has been thrown to the winds while what they conceded to the Muslims and Europeans in that Pact has more or less been conceded to those communities. Could there be a greater sacrifice of our interests? We have thus lost all along the line.

"May I appeal to the members of my community when there is time yet to repair this damage to stand firm and back unitedly the Moonje-Raja Pact, which is our best sheet-anchor?

"Now that we know what the award gives us we should have no difficulty in pursuing the right policy. If we stand united, we can have the matter revised to our need before a constitution is framed. If we lose this opportunity we are doomed for a generation.

"What would the authors of the Minorities Pact say to this, that we have got no seat in the Punjab and hardly half of what we wanted in some other major provinces? What have the authors of that Pact to say about Madras and Bombay? Now may I not recall the warning I gave that the London R. T. C. Pact was an eye-wash and so it has turned out to be?"

NO NEED FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATES

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the depressed classes leader of Bombay, in an interview, said:—

On the whole the communal award is very disappointing. There is no need for creating any special constituencies for the depressed classes. Among the depressed classes there are sub-castes and the majority community will exploit them. In my opinion our purpose will be served by giving us reserved seats instead of special constituencies. By this award, we will again be isolated from the Hindu community.

DISINTEGRATION

Swami Ramandand Sanyasi, secretary of the All-India Dalitudhar Sabha, stated that the apard instead of creating national harmony will further accentuate communal faction. The creation of separate electorates for the depressed classes for the next two decades was bound to create forces of disintegration among Hindus. "Divide and Rule" would now be the naked ruling-rod of the British Government.

—A.P.

PUNJAB HINDUS ANGRY

"Favourite Wife" Treatment

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

Press comment on the communal award is of a mixed character.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that in the award His Majesty's Government have set a model of businesslike conciseness, particularly to Indian politicians in giving in four foolscap pages a detailed workable solution of one of the most complicated problems in modern history.

The "Tribune," on the contrary, denounces the award as bestowing a "fabourite wife" treatment to Muslims, and declares that the worst apprehensions of the public have been fully realised and India is confronted with the gravest crisis that has yat occurred in her history. The only hope of salvation lies in the unanimous rejection of this award by all

PREMIER'S AWARD UNDER FIRE

—:o:—

Adjournment Motion In Assembly

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Sardar Sant Singh, a Member of the Legislative Assembly has given notice today of a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly on September 5 (the date on which the Viceroy opens the session) for the purpose of discussing the communal decision of His Majesty's Government.—A. P.

that is good and true in the country and in all communities and all parties, so that before long the Government may either be compelled by force of circumstances materially to revise their award themselves or may be confronted with alternative proposals which they will be power. less to resist.

IMPERIALISM.

The Hindu vernacular newspapers severely condemn the award and tell the Sikhs that their grievance should not be against the Muslims but against Imperialism.

Among the Muslim newspapers, the "Inquilab," which is the only journal to have commented so far, urges the Muslims to wait till the award is examined by the Muslim Conference at its forthcoming meeting at Delhi.—A. P.

MUSLIM SUCCESS

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

The "Leader," writing on the Communal Award, observes:—

Reading the text of the decision, we do not think it correct to say, as the Government have done, that the decision cannot satisfy any community completely. The spokesmen of, at least, one of the communities may justly take credit to themselves for having succeeded beyond reasonable expectations.

The journal proceeding points to the "ridiculous over-representation of British commerce in Bengal and the preferential treatment awarded to Assam tea-planters and special representation to landlords," and concludes by asking whether the award is likely to bring peace and promote harmony and what the promised Provincial Autonomy will be like.—A.P.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY

A Poona Muslim View

POONA, Aug. 17.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent to the Private Secretary to the Governor, the Reforms Secretary, the Commissioner of Poona and the Collector of Poona by Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed, Mahomed Baig, Sardar Nurudin, Nawab Shah Rookh Shah and Mr. Adam Oomer on behalf of the Anjuman Hinad Islam Poona:—

"Please convey to His Excellency our hearty thanks for the communal award, which is highly satisfactory. We are holding a meeting to-night."

MAJORITY CHANCE LOST

—:o:—

The "Mussalman," a Nationalist daily, observes that Mussalmans, at any rate, the Mussalmans of Bengal, as also of the Punjab, cannot possibly feel satisfaction at the manner in which the seats in the local legislative councils have been distributed. Had joint electorates been established, there would have been a chance of Mussalmans in Bengal and the Punjab getting a majority of the seats in the respective local councils. But now the doors to a majority of seats are going to be statutorily shut against them.—A.P.

SHAAFAT AHMED KEEPS MUM

ALLAHABAD, August 17.

Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan wished to make no comment on the communal decision till the Executive Board of the Muslim Conference, which meets in Delhi on August 21, formulated policy.

It would be premature for any Muslim to express any opinion now "I am convinced that we will be able to organise a programme for Muslim India, which will be in accordance with their legetimate demand and just requirements."—A.P.

MIRA BEN ARRESTED

FOR DEFYING POLICE ORDER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mira Ben (Miss Slade), on whom an order prohibiting her from entering the city and island of Bombay was served by the Commissioner of Police of Bombay, two days ago at Ahmedabad, was arrested this morning at Bombay Central under the Special Powers Ordinance by the police.

Long before the arrival of the Gujarat Mail, sub-inspector Kadam and other police officers of the Nagpada police were present on the platform and as soon as the train steamed in and Miraben got out, she was put under arrest.

She was later produced before Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, charged with disobedience of the Police Commissioner's order and Deputy Inspector Raymond applied for a remand as the witnesses who had served the police order on Mira Ben had to be sent for from Ahmedabad.

Mira Ben refused to take part in the proceedings when asked by the Magistrate if she had anything to say. She was all the while seated on a chair and reading a Gujarati book.

She was remanded to police custody till August 23.

J. Chhabildas Shah surrendered himself to the police this morning. He was released on parole some days back and was directed to report himself to the police.

SJT. MUKUND DESAI ARRESTED AGAIN

—:o:—

Under Special Powers Ordinance

Bombay. Wednesday.

Syt. Mukund Desai was arrested to-day, at 2 p.m., under the Special Powers Ordinance, at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

UNAUTHORISED NEWS-SHEETS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three Congress volunteers arrested in the Court of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, on August 12, for raising cries of Congress slogans and distributing handbills, were to-day placed before Mr. P.L. Thakker. Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, charged with distributing unauthorised news sheets

They were all found guilty under Section 18-(1) of the Press Act by the Magistrate, and one of them was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment and the two others were bounder over in a sum of Rs. 75 each for a year for good behaviour.

MASTER LINDBERGH

ENGLEWOOD (New Jersy), August 15.

America is delighted at the news that Mrs. Lindbergh gave birth to a son this morning at the home of her mother, Mrs. Morrow.—Reuter.

BRITISH MARKETS

London, Aug. 16

The predominant factor to-day on the Stock Exchange has been the figures issued by the Treasury, indicating the striking success of the war loan conversion. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm and British Government Securities immediately improved, but higher level induced profit-taking and prices fell back. Nevertheless, its undertone continues strong.

With Wall Street opening firm, other good features included internationals and oils. Commodity markets were generally quieter but again large business was done in copper while rubber further improved on outside buying.—Reuter.

FOR PEACE AND GOODWILL

Labour Delegates Explain Their Indian Mission

ALL STUDY: NO PROPAGANDA

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Goodwill and understanding between the Indian people and Great Britain is desperately desired by the commercial classes in England, and also by a large majority of decent-minded Englishmen.

This fact was emphasised by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, formerly a Labour Member of the British Parliament, who arrived in Bombay by the Italian liner s.s. "Gange", in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative this morning.

STUDYING ON THE SPOT.

Miss Wilkinson is a member of the British delegation which has been sent out to India by the India League of London to study the political and economic situation on the spot, in order to give the British public true and accurate information.

The other members of the delegation, who also arrived by the same steamer, are:—

Miss Monica Whately, a member of the Independent Labour Party in England.

Mr. Leonard W. Matters, formerly a Labour member of Parliament, and

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the ndian secretary to the delegation.

Miss Wilkinson, on landing remarked, that she was delighted at the fine weather and added: "If it continues to be so cool as it is to-day we look forward to a very pleasant time in your country."

NO PROPAGANDA.

In an interview, which a "Chronicle" representative had with the members of the delegation, Miss Wilkinson made it clear that the object of their visit to India was not to do any political propaganda but to study the situation, both political and economic, first-hand and give the British public a correct report about India.

'We have come merely in the capacity of observers": added Miss Whatley, another member of the delegation.

Miss Wilkinson declared that the boycott of Indian news in the British press stood as a permanent barrier for Indo-British understanding. This barrier the delegation intended to remove. Their ultimate object in disseminating correct information about India to the English people was to bring about a better understanding between the two races. The commercial classes in England and a majority of decent-minded Englishmen desperately desired lasting peace and understanding with India.

The delegation, she explained, intended to visit a large number of towns including Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. As independent observers they would welcome and study all schools of Indian opinion. They would meet representatives of the "Depressed Classes", the Muslims and the Hindu organisations, the Womens' organisations, the Nationalist leaders as well as the officials with a view correctly to appreciate the political as well as economic situation in the country. After their return to England the delegation would convey their impressions to a special conference to be convened for the purpose, and also place their views before Parliament when the India Bill comes up before it.

Will the delegation make any efforts to end the present political deadlock which has been caused by the war between the Government and the Congress?

Repying to this question, Miss Wilkinson said that the function of the delegation was not to act as mediators between the Government and the Congress, but merely to report the conditions India to-day to the people of England.

RULE BY ORDINANCES.

She was unwilling to express an opinion on the rule by ordinances, but said she agreed with the well-known maxim that "it is impossible to rule a country for ever by machine-guns".

The delegation are also interested in studying labour conditions and will visit some industrial centres. After staying in India for a little over three months they will sail for England in November.

Miss Wilkinson, in conclusion, said that the India League which had sent out the delegation was composed of members representing all shades of British public opinion who were united on the Indian demand for self-government.

Mr. Matters, the third member of the delegation, who is a journalist, evinced keen interest in Indian journalism and made inquiries regarding the number of journals, their circulation and other details. He was surprised when he was told of the limitation imposed by Government on nationalist papers penalising the publication of Congress news and pictures, and exclaimed! "These conditions are impossible".

The delegation was welcomed at the Mole among others by Pandit Govind Malaviya and Dr. Choitram of Karachi.

LANCASHIRE PEACE IMPOSSIBLE

More Cut Notices To The Men

London, Aug. 16

The outlook of the Lancashire cotton industry has been made worse by the unanimous decision of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners' Association to give one month's notice of reduction of wages and invite the unions concerned to a joint coference to consider the matter. Some 200,000 cottonspinning operatives are affected by the decision.

HOUSE COLLAPSES

—:o:—

KARACHI, Aug. 16.

Owing to excessive rain several houses in Naushahro town have collapsed, rendering many families homeless.—A.P.

AIR MAIL

KARACHI, August 17.

The outward airmail for London left at 8-40 this morning.—A.P.

JUSTICE PARTY'S DECISION

"Release Ordinance Prisoners"

Madras, Aug. 16

The Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) adopted a resolution to-day disapproving of the new constitutional procedure announced by the Secretary of State and stating that if the procedure was not modified no useful purpose would be served by it.

The meeting further expressed the opinion that the success of the new constitution largely depended on the share Indians had in shaping it and it suggested the repeal of various ordinances and the release of ordinance prisoners immediately in order to create a peaceful atmosphere in the country at the time of introduction of the new reforms.

The meeting earlier passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry set up by the Justice Party in Madras Presidency.——A.P.

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